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THE TIMES

Who has the wealth
Labour wants
to redistribute? Page 14

Design now, says message taken White House senators

President Nixon was urged by his own party to
yesterday. Three leading Republican mem-
bers of Congress went to the White House and
told the President he had lost all
chance of escaping conviction in a Senate trial for
his role in the Watergate cover-up.

It came clear yesterday that Vice-President
Ford is preparing himself to assume the Presi-
dency. Mr Ford had a meeting with General
Haig, the President's Chief of Staff.

Ford prepares to assume Presidency

already begun. General Alex-
ander Haig, the President's
Chief of Staff, spent an hour
yesterday with Vice-President Ford
at the White House. Mr Ford
is expected to assume the Presi-
dency on August 9th. The
White House staff, or at
least the greater part of it, is
also expected to move to the
White House. There was a
great emphasis in the
White House yesterday, and
in the House of Representatives,
on the need to keep the business of
government going.

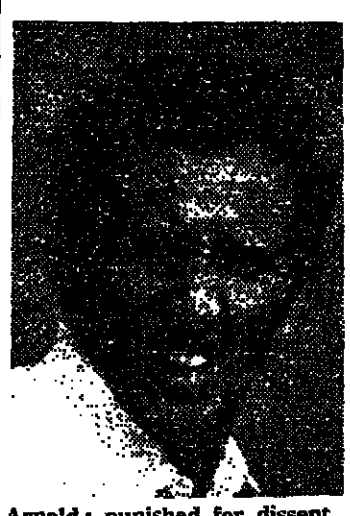
The Vice-President refuses to
comment, but he is clearly al-
ready choosing his staff and his
Cabinet. He is also giving
thought to the question of whom
he will nominate to be Vice-
President. On that matter the
names being tentatively ad-
vanced by his associates are
those of the former Governor
of New York, Mr Nelson Rocke-
feller, and the former Attorney-
General, Mr Elliot Richardson.

The last batch of the docu-
ments and tape recordings which
the Supreme Court ordered the
President to hand over to Judge
John Sirica were delivered today.

The Washington Post reported
this morning that at least one
of the tapes besides the three
released last Monday, contained
material seriously damaging to
the President. Mr James St
Clair, the President's counsel,
told Judge Sirica that appar-
ently nine of the 64 conversa-
tions which Mr Jaworski had
subpoenaed, had not been
recorded.

It is said that five of them
were telephone calls which
were not plugged into the record-
ing system, two took place in Camp
David and two did not exist,
for unknown reasons.

This revelation follows the
discovery that the end of one
tape at the beginning of
another had been snipped off,
cutting off one of the sub-
poenaed conversations in mid-
sentence. The mutilation must
have been done some time ago.
Extreme precautions are being
taken to prevent further tampering.
Rumours spur Wall Street,
page 17



Arnold: punished for dissent.

Two-match suspension for Arnold

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

To Geoffrey Arnold, of
Surrey, has fallen the unenvi-
able distinction of becoming the
first cricketer in modern times
to be suspended from playing
for his county for his behaviour
on the field. Although available
to play for England in the
second Test match against Paki-
stan at Lord's today and also in
the third Test in a fortnight's
time, Arnold will miss Surrey's
championship match against
Middlesex, starting on August
17, as well as their John Player
League match against North-
amptonshire on the following
day.

While bowling for Surrey
against Warwickshire in a Sun-
day match last month, Arnold
bridled when Peter Wright, the
umpire, signalled a wide. Mr
Wright and Arnold gave evidence
at Lord's yesterday before the
disciplinary subcommittee of
the Test and County Cricket
Board, as did David Evans, who
was the other umpire, and John
Edrich and Arthur McIntyre,
Surrey's captain and coach
respectively.

In the chair was David Clark,
manager of MCC on their last
tour to Australia when there
was enough of this sort of thing
on the field for the Cricket
Council to issue a strong warn-
ing that they and the TCCB,
through their disciplinary com-
mittee, would not hesitate to
use their wide powers, includ-
ing the termination of the
registration of a player, in the
case of "incidents involving
dissent from umpire's decisions
whether by word or deed".

Arnold is a superb bowler
in this country. Colin Cowdrey
told me the other day that he
considered him one of the best
he had ever played. He might
have added that on the field
he was also one of the grum-
piest. It will therefore come
as no surprise to cricketers
in West Indies, India and
Pakistan, as well as in England,
that Arnold has at last found
an umpire who complained.
In South Africa and Australia,
as well as in England, sweat-
ing on the field has recently
caused concern. Swearing for
the sake of it in everyday life
is accepted as it never used to
be in a less permissive, more
gracious age. Swearing at an
umpire is still, mercifully,
good enough reason for a
cricketer to be censured, as it
is even in football, which
tolerates most of the more
excessive forms of conduct but
still cautions a player for
firing four-letter words at a
referee.

Greeks will leave Geneva unless Turks pull back forces

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Aug 7

Greece is determined to walk
out of the Cyprus peace talks
due to be resumed in Geneva
tomorrow, and to take the dis-
pute directly to the United
Nations, unless the Turks with-
draw to the July 30 ceasefire
lines.

An authoritative Greek
source said: "We go to Geneva
tomorrow, but we are very pes-
simistic. At this moment the
Turks are launching a division-
strength offensive west of
Kyrenia. Since the ceasefire
they have captured another 150
square kilometres (60 square
miles) of Cyprus territory.
Where will this end?"

The Greek side was assured
formally today of Soviet support
in seeking the immediate with-
drawal of all foreign troops from
Cyprus, as well as the
restoration of the island's inde-
pendence, territorial integrity,
and constitutional order.

Mr Igor Yezhov, the Soviet
Ambassador, called on Mr Con-
stantinos Karamanlis, the Greek
Prime Minister. It is not known
if the Soviet envoy, as some
Athens press reports indicated,
reassured him that Greece could
count on Soviet military help in
the event of a Turkish aggres-
sion.

Greek officials said today that
the Soviet Union, which had so
far tolerated the Turkish inter-

vention in Cyprus as the first
step towards the reinstatement
of constitutional rule, was be-
coming deeply concerned that
Turkey was trying to create
preconditions for an immedi-
ate or future partition of the
island as a means of turning
Cyprus into an American base.

In the event of a collapse of
the Geneva talks, the Greek
Government would call for the
immediate dispatch of a sub-
stantial United Nations emer-
gency force to halt the Turkish
advance, these officials said.
The Soviet Union and the non-
aligned states would be certain
to support the Greek demand
for the withdrawal of all other
troops from Cyprus.

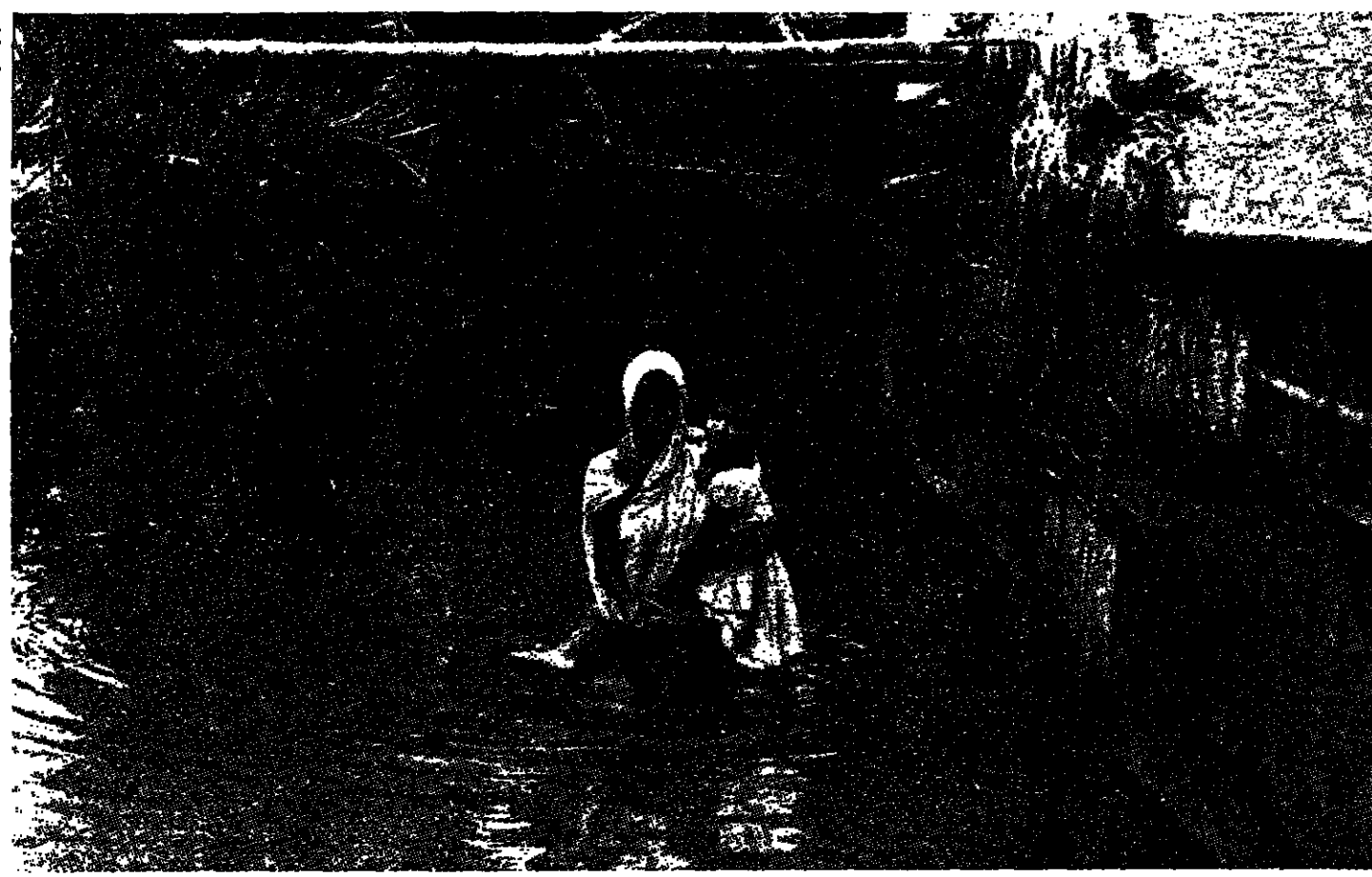
The Soviet reassurances to
Greece came after American
pressure on the Greek side to
disregard as irrelevant the
Turkish ceasefire violations and
go right into the substance of
the Cyprus problem. Mr Arthur
Hartman, the American As-
sistant Secretary of State for Eu-
ropean affairs, who left Athens
for London today, in his talks
with the Greek leaders em-
phasized the danger of a direct
Soviet military involvement if
the Cyprus crisis dragged on.

"They want us to discuss a
permanent solution at a time
when the Turkish division is
pushing ahead," a Greek
official protested. "This can-
not be. We cannot discuss

under duress. The main issue
for Geneva is the immediate
withdrawal of forces. We have
only to find the ways and
means."

The Greek delegation, led by
Mr George Mavros, the Deputy
Premier and Foreign Minister,
is due to take off for Geneva
at 10 am tomorrow. Mr Mavros
will have a preliminary talk
with Mr James Callaghan, the
Foreign Secretary, before he
joins Mr Constantinos Karamanlis, the
Turkish Foreign Minister, at
the round table.

Greek sources emphasized
that if the British espouse the
American theory that the
Cyprus peace talks must go on
Continued on page 5, col 7



A mother and her child in a flooded street at Netrakona, Bangladesh, where the death toll from country-
wide floods and cholera rose yesterday to 803.

Significant shift in terms of trade

By Tim Congdon
Economics Staff

Another extremely rapid in-
crease in export prices, accom-
panied by a further moderation
in the rise in import prices,
were responsible for a signifi-
cant improvement in Britain's
terms of trade in June. Accord-
ing to figures released by the
Department of Trade yesterday,
the terms of trade rose by 0.9
per cent.

Export prices rose by 3.1 per
cent, while import prices rose
by 2.0 per cent. That followed
two months in which the terms
of trade had stabilized after the
continuous deterioration from
the second quarter of 1972. The
news will be welcomed as the
first sign that Britain will not
continue to face a steadily in-
creasing burden on her balance
of payments, from international
price movements.

But there is a discouraging
side to the figures. The better
trend arises equally from a
steadying of import prices and
a sharp rise in export prices.
The idea would be a substan-
tial fall in import prices, while
export prices were stable.

The increase in export prices
confirms fears expressed in the
most recent CBI survey that
businesses are finding increas-
ing resistance to their selling
efforts in foreign markets.
That is a new trend, which
might damage hopes for a con-
tinued boom in exports this
year. For many months there
has been no difficulty in selling
overseas, because the two de-
preciations of sterling in 1972 and
1973 left British goods highly
competitive. It is possible that
after a 16.6 per cent
rise in the past six months, are
less attractive now to foreign
customers.

However, the slower rise in
import prices is clearly a
favourable development. But as
commodity prices have in many
cases fallen in recent months,
the continuation of the increase
is slightly surprising. It is
probably attributable to more
expensive imports of manufac-
tured goods, reflecting a high
rate of inflation in all the indus-
trial economies.

Excluding fuels, the terms of
trade index would have
improved by 1.4 per cent in
June. The higher price of oil
had been one of the main
factors in the serious deteriora-
tion of terms of trade in the
first quarter.

Table, page 17

Mr Prentice attacks 'naivety of those to see clause four as holy writ'

By Political Staff

Mr Prentice, Secretary of
Education and Science, at-
tacked yesterday the
view of the Labour Party
four of the Labour Party
union as if it were holy
writ.

He told the party's summer
at Dorking: "We shall
mix economy for the
our lives."

Mr Prentice, one of
the noted moderates,
hold such views is no
secret, but it is interest-
ing to see him with such force
seek before the expected
action of the White Paper
on industry.

Prentice said: "There is
an argument for some ex-
tension of the public sector
in a pragmatic case can be
made. The Delomont land is
ample, so are the docks
on the Sea oil."

He said the essential point
is the country needs better
from both the private
public sectors. The effect
of an enterprise is much
important than the ques-
tion of ownership. The
fact that the White
Paper will go much less far in
giving public ownership
might have been supposed
some of those who expect
it, and is in line with
Mr Prentice's comment on Tues-

day evening that he wanted to
draw a clear line between the
public and private sectors and
to see private industry profit-
able.

Mr Prentice said: "We have
to make sure we are facing up
to the challenges of the 1970s,
rather than squabbling about
issues that no longer matter."

In every part of our
society reasonable and mod-
erate people must assert their
values more vigorously. I am
shocked and disgusted by what
happened recently at Essex
University. The real culprits
were the majority students
who allowed a minority of
wreckers to dominate their
affairs.

"I have been dismayed by
the recent Nalco action, which
has caused great hardship.
I gain the real culprit is the
moderate majority who allowed
the militants to call the tune."

Mr Michael Ivens, director of
Aims of Industry, the free
enterprise group, last night
said: "Mr Prentice's attack is
very unfair on people like me
Benn, who have been stating
clearly what are the Labour
Party's policies on industry."

"We disagree with almost
everything that Mr Benn has
said but at least he has put his
cards on the table. It would
be very dishonest if Labour
went into the election conceal-
ing what they are going to do
to industry because they knew

it would be electorally un-
popular."

Mr Francis Beckett, spokesman
for the National Union of Stu-
dents, said it was not a
Labour Secretary of State for
Education "subscribe to the
right-wing myth that the real
grievances of students and
workers are created by their
unions and not by the authori-
ties."

Nalco said its action in London
had been taken only after all
the reasonable channels of nego-
tiation had been gone through.
A spokesman for the town hall
workers' union said that the
London local government work-
ers who had stopped work had
gone to considerable pains to
minimize hardship to the public.
Several opportunities to settle
the dispute had been ignored
by the Government, he added.

Mr Molloy, left-wing Labour
MP for Ealing, North, said Mr
Prentice's remark that efficiency
was the main qualification for
any industry, irrespective of
ownership, was "the last refuge
of mendacious callousness."

Mr Molloy added: "If the
policies of statesmen and the
very role of Parliament over
private and public industry do
not have for their object the
enhancement and cultivation of
individual life, they are not fit
to be called civilized. And if the
achievement of this ideal de-
mands a great debate, so be it."

400 X-ray staff join strike over pay

By Alan Hamilton
Labour Staff

Four hundred National Health
Service radiographers were on
strike yesterday on the second
day of their union's campaign
in support of an interim pay
award. Radiographers at more
hospitals are expected to join
the stoppage by the weekend.

The area worst affected was
the North-east, where radio-
graphers at 45 hospitals were
reported to be on strike. Six
hospitals in the Midlands, sev-
eral in London, Devon, Scotland
and Lancashire, were also affected,
with technicians providing only
minimal cover for emergency
cases.

New boost for Liberals in report that Mr Taverne is to take whip

By Our Political Staff

Just four weeks after Mr
Christopher Mayhew joined
their ranks, the Liberal Party
received another boost yester-
day with the report that Mr
Dick Taverne, Social Demo-
cratic MP for Lincoln, is to take
the Liberal whip in the Com-
mons in return for active
Liberal support in Lincoln.

That does not mean that he is
as yet actually going so far as to
join the Liberal Party. He said
at the Liberal summer school at
Bristol University as recently as
July 20 that he would be fight-
ing the next election once again
as a Social Democratic candi-
date and there is no reason to
suppose that he has changed his
mind so soon. But he may
receive the benefit of active
Liberal support in his cam-
paign.

At the general election in
February, the Liberals did not
put up a candidate against him.

This time he may be helped
campaigning by the local
Liberal Party and it will be
open to them to give him finan-
cial assistance, although there
are no plans for the Liberals to
do so nationally.

They would be able to do so
for they are in a much stronger
financial position than they
have been for years, having
raised more money to fight the
last election than they found
they could use in the time avail-
able.

Mr Taverne telephoned the
Press Association from Britany
last night and said he was
"baffled by the report". It
would not be possible to make
a statement until the end of the
month when a meeting of the
Lincoln Democratic Labour
Association had been called, to
decide its relationship with the
Liberal Party in the next elec-
tion.

Mr John Pardoe (Cornwall,
North), who is the official

Liberal spokesman on Treasury
matters, remarked guardedly
that "the party would whole-
heartedly welcome Dick
Taverne and all the others who
are considering coming across."

A major step before Mr
Taverne could become a party
member would be to consult his
supporters in Lincoln before-
hand. That is understandable,
as his personal following in
Lincoln includes many erst-
while Labour supporters
who would not, up to now
at any rate, regard themselves
as being Liberals, and Mr Taverne
has to be sensitive of their
feelings.

Constituency denial: Mr
Taverne's constituency party at
Lincoln last night issued a
vehement denial that he had
taken the Liberal whip (the
Press Association reports). The
denial was in a statement signed
by the two vice-chairmen and
vice-president of the Lincoln
Democratic Labour Association.

Five die as Italian express hits lorry

Padua, Aug 7.—The Dolomite
Arrow express train smashed
into a lorry at a railway crossing
near Padua today, killing at
least five people and injuring
20.

One of the carriages was
derailed and caught fire, trap-
ping passengers in the flaming
and tangled wreckage, the
police said.

The exact cause of the
collision was not known, but the
police said it appeared that the
crossing was unguarded. How-
ever, other reports said the
crossing was guarded but the
train crossing sign was not
lowered.—AP.

UN 'meditation room' bomb

New York, Aug 7.—Security
police found five sticks of dynamite
made into a bomb in a
United Nations "meditation
room" this morning. The city
police bomb squad defused
them.

A guard described the room,
where delegates go daily to
pray, as a "very dark room, a
perfect place to hide a bomb".
He said the room was checked
each morning because of this,
and it was during the routine
check that the dynamite was
discovered.—UPI.

The rest of the news

Ulster meeting: Hard-line
Protestants see Mr Rees at
Stormont 2

Channel tunnel: British Rail
suggests four new alterna-
tive routes from London 2

New newspaper: Action
committee finds print unions
lukewarm 2

Drift mine: Coal board
reveals plans for Selby
project 4

Lincoln Cathedral: Excava-
tion begins to reach stone
needed for repairs 4

Italy: Right-wingers charged
with train bombing 4

Berlin: West Germany to
consult its allies about
dispute over access to city 5

US scandals: Milk market-
ing lawyer pleads guilty to
bribery 5

Rhodesia: Bishop Muzorewa
turns down Smith invitation
to talks 5

New York: Man walks on
tight-rope between highest
towers in city 6

Books: Michael Ratchiffe on
Casper David Friedrich;
reviews of fiction, poetry
and paperbacks 8

Kirkcaldy: Two-page Special
Report 12, 13

Diary: Dr Medvedev dis-
putes longevity claims 14

Cyprus: Why the Greek
government has most at
stake in the horse-trading 14

Leyland: Car group seeks to
speed up cuts in work
force 17

Engineering: Union prepar-
ing its biggest package of
demands 17

Appointments 16

Arts 9

Books 8

Business 17-23

Chess 2, 16

Church 16

Class Lists 16

Court 16

Crossword 28

Diary 14

Engagements 16

Features 8, 14

Letters 15

Motoring 27

News 9

European 4, 5

Home 5, 6

Overseas 2, 4

Obituary 16

Science 16

Sport 10, 11

TV & Radio 27

Theatres, etc 9

25 Year Ago 16

Weather 16

Willis 16

Health tax ails today

Government's Green
on wealth tax, with de-
tails of its proposals to tax
transfers, will be dis-
by the Chancellor of the
quer today.

Details of taxation of
transfers will take the
of a White Paper. Both
ments will be published in
The Times tomorrow.
will also be full news
age and analysis of the
sals and their implica-

Sensational demand for US Treasury bonds issue

From Frank Vogel
United States Economics
Correspondent
Washington, Aug 7

People lined the streets, start-
ing in the early hours of the
morning, but they were not
waiting for tickets for some
spectacular show business event
or sporting attraction, but to
place their bids for United
States Treasury bonds.

The demand for the new
issue of \$2,250m (£937m) 33-
month 9 per cent bonds was
sensational. The notes were
denominated in units of \$1,000.
Despite the fact that people

can get better yields elsewhere,
the small investors, frightened
by rumours of a possible
depression and massive bank
ruptures, are showing that they
are only willing to invest when
a Government guaranty is
given.

The notes were over-sub-
scribed by \$2,050m and the
Treasury announced that an
issuing price of 101 per cent has
been decided upon. The demand
from the general public was so
great that Federal Reserve
officials had to work for much
of the night sorting through all
the small bids.

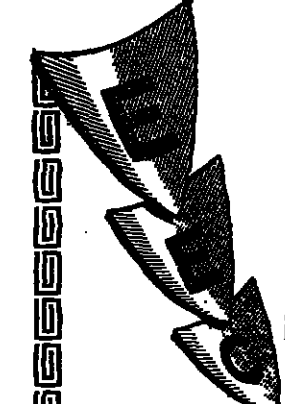
Treasury bonds issue

Some 10,000 people phoned
the Chicago Federal Reserve
Bank to make enquiries about
the bonds in the past two days.
First National Bank of
Chicago was so snowed under
with demand that it had to halt
its activity in the new bonds
early in the morning. Banks
across the country reported
frantic demand.

The last big Treasury bonds
issue involved minimum de-
nominations of \$10,000, thereby
effectively cutting out many
small investors. The new issue
is being financed by many

people through withdrawals
from savings accounts, thus add-
ing to the problems of the small
savings banks, who have already
been facing a drain of funds.

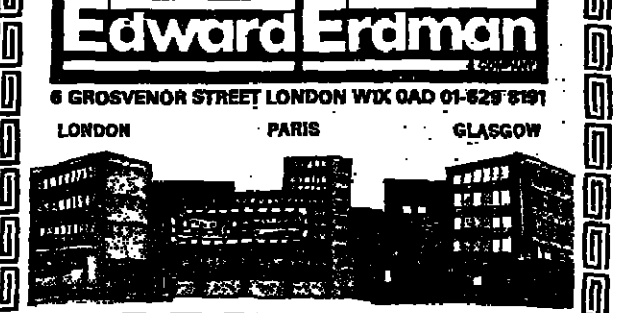
Today, the Treasury has
\$1,750m of 9 per cent, 6 year
bonds on offer and the demand
is again reported to be strong,
though not as great as that seen
yesterday. The clear message
is that small investors are
searching for means of placing
their money in truly secure in-
vestments that offer a rate of
return close to present infla-
tion levels.



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LONDON PARIS GLASGOW

25	75	Sun
26	72	Su:
27	70	Su:
28	70	Su:
29	68	Su:
30	77	Su:
31	66	Ri
32	66	Sh:

ADVERTISEMENT

HANDS OFF CYPRUS!



As a result of the past three weeks in Cyprus, thousands have been killed: tens of thousands have become homeless refugees. The vast majority of Cypriot people today want to be able to live together in peace in an independent and unitary state. And above all they want *all* foreign troops who have brought with them suffering and death, withdrawn.

A heavy responsibility now rests on the Turkish Government. The new Greek Government is willing to withdraw its military forces. The Turkish Government, before its intervention, announced that its position was based on humanitarian principles and on its legal right to intervene.

This is what the Turkish Government said:

"Turkey is fulfilling her legal responsibility as a co-guarantor of Cyprus' independence"... "It is clear that our Allies had exhausted every diplomatic possibility and that we would have to take action ourselves as one of the guarantor powers".

This is what the Treaty states:

The rights of the guarantor powers to take action, after consultation has failed, are limited by the Treaty to "the sole aim of re-establishing the state of affairs created by the... Treaty" of Guarantee. That is, a unitary state with built-in safeguards for the Turkish Cypriot community.

And this is what has happened:

After the troops landed in Cyprus, it was announced "Kyrenia is now for ever Turkish". Two ceasefires, one solemnly signed in Geneva, were then systematically broken, and the area occupied by Turkey doubled, although the cause for intervention no longer existed. In effect this amounts not to an intervention under the Treaty, but to an invasion.

Friends of an Independent and Unitary Cyprus are making this appeal:

1. To call on the Turkish Government to return to its declared objective of intervention within the provisions of the Treaty.

2. To call on the British Government as a guarantor power and also on British public opinion to assist the people of Cyprus in their struggle for an independent and unitary state based on full enforcement of the United Nations Security Council resolution and the minimum of constitutional

changes, to be worked out by representatives of the Cypriot communities themselves.

3. To deplore the ill-treatment of members of either Greek or Turkish Cypriot communities and to call for the return of all refugees to their homes under United Nations protection.

4. To call for the full withdrawal of all Greek and Turkish troops from Cyprus and for an increase in the United Nations force on the island.

HOME NEWS

Coal board reveals plans for five shafts in 70 ft-high concrete towers to service Selby drift mine

By Ronald Kershaw

The National Coal Board yesterday submitted its planning application to North Yorkshire County Council and to Selby District Council for the development of the new Selby drift mine. At the same time it disclosed plans for the probable location of five pairs of shafts for ventilation, manriding and material supply facilities.

They will be housed in concrete towers, more than 70 ft high, about three miles apart, probably near Stillingfleet, Escrick, Riccall, Skipwith Common and Wistow, all fairly picturesque villages. At each of the five shaft sites some 590 men will be employed.

The application also shows that the original 100-acre site has been extended to 160 acres to provide for a washery plant.

Mr William Forrest, coal board engineer in charge of the Selby project, said the coal would be very clean and it was unlikely that the washery plant would be needed.

The area, roughly 10 miles square, would produce 10 million tons of coal a year for 30 years. About 3,000 men would be employed. Work would begin in April, 1975, subject to planning approval, and coal would be produced in 1978; maximum production would be reached in 1985. The output would be drawn from a drift mine mouth at Gascoigne Wood.

The board says it is very conscious of its responsibilities towards local communities and considerable attention has been paid to the environment in planning the project.

Mr Forrest said the towers would not come as a shock to residents; they were not much higher than many of the big farm silos.

He gave assurances on the maintenance of the water table beneath Selby Abbey. The abbey authorities have expressed fears that the foundations might dry out and crumble if the water table was disturbed.

Mr Forrest said that a half-mile diameter circle beneath the abbey would not be mined and automatic recorders would monitor the water table.

Assurances have been given by the board on the effects of subsidence on buildings, farmland drainage and rivers. Discussions are taking place between the board and the National Farmers' Union about special farming problems.

The board expects that many of its men will want to live in the area, but says that there are no plans for pit villages as such.

The board hopes to provide, with local authorities, about 1,600 house tenancies by the end of 1985.

Mr Mark Andrew, director of the Yorkshire Council for the Environment, said a local liaison group had met the board to discuss the Wistow headgear, planned to be the first. They had reserved judgment until they saw the design. Of greater concern were car parking and traffic difficulties.

County sets up team to counter baby battering

From Our Correspondent

Salop County Council has set up a specialist team to investigate cases of suspected baby-battering. The four qualified social workers in the team have been recruited to prevent a repetition of a case in which a boy aged two died from parental ill treatment.

They will investigate any allegations of ill treatment the county's social service department receives from neighbours or doctors.

Five children have been taken into council care since the team's senior recruits, Mrs Julianne McCarthy, from Wolverhampton Borough Council, and Mr David Rudge, aged 28, formerly with Stoke-on-Trent City Council, joined the department some weeks ago.

Others in the team are Mr Huw Griffiths, aged 25, and his wife, Judith, aged 22, graduates of Hatfield Polytechnic, Hertfordshire.

Graham Bagnall, the child whose death prompted the county council to set up the team, was found dead in his cot at his home at Madeley. His mother was jailed for two years and his stepfather committed to Rampton Hospital after pleading guilty to manslaughter.

Mr Edward Cowan, assistant director of social services, said yesterday: "Parents in Shropshire are no crueler than anywhere else but we recognize that there is still a problem and we have to take steps to minimize it."

"Only in a minority of cases do we find that parents of an ill-treated child are belligerent. Often there is an underlying psychiatric problem caused by domestic or financial troubles, and one of the team's functions will be to advise and help parents who cannot cope with those pressures and so take it out on the children."

In brief

Four remanded at Oxford

Three Oxford graduates and a university laboratory technician were remanded on bail of £500 to September 9 when they appeared at a special court in Oxford yesterday on charges under the 1971 Criminal Damages Act. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

The defendants are: Michael Peter Skelding, aged 22, of Heath Lodge, Tamworth Road, Appleby, Burton on Trent; Roger Randall Moore, aged 22, of Heath House Lane, Bucknall, Stoke on Trent; Dermot Brian Dobson, aged 22, of Woodstock Close, Oxford, and David Rowland Langford, aged 21, of Trelawney, Oakfield Gardens, Newport, Gwent.

Train victim named
The woman who died on Tuesday after falling from the London-Wolverhampton express train near Watford Gap, was named yesterday as Mrs Elicy Grimes, aged 23, of Ellesmere, Cheshire. She had been holidaying in this country.

£7,000 bank raid
A gunman escaped with more than £7,000 after a raid at the Royal Bank of Scotland branch at Springfield, Glasgow, yesterday.

Constables cleared
Two Police Constables, Martin Waters and Neil Panter, of Northampton, were cleared at Northampton Crown Court yesterday of attacking an Irishman, Mr Patrick Feeney. The judge decided that there was no case to answer.

Child murder charge
A labourer, aged 23, charged with murdering Gary Shields, aged six, will appear before North Shields magistrates today.

Fewer road deaths
The number of people killed on the roads dropped by 15 per cent to 520 in May compared with May last year, according to provisional figures issued yesterday.

Disease curbs lifted
Controlled-area restrictions relating to swine vesicular disease and covering the counties of Avon, Devon, Dorset, Somerset and Wiltshire will be removed from midnight today.

Fish return to Stour
Fish are returning to a two-mile stretch of the Stour, between Blackwater and Christchurch, where thousands died at the weekend because of sewage pollution.

Sweeper remembered
The villagers of Aston Clinton, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, are to put up a bust of Mr Gordon Smith, their road sweeper for 20 years. He died three years ago at the age of 70.

Brick hits M6 coach
Mr Edward Kierney, aged 50, of Northfield, Birmingham, was treated for cuts after a brick had been hurled through the window of a coach on the M6 near Chelmsley Wood, Warwickshire, yesterday.

Explosives were intended for Northern Ireland extremists, court told

From Our Correspondent

Edinburgh

Four men charged with possessing explosives with intent to endanger life and property intended to send them to extremist organizations in Northern Ireland, Mr Randal Sutherland, QC, Advocate Depute, told a jury in the High Court in Edinburgh yesterday.

Defence counsel had argued that the evidence did not link the men with terrorism.

On trial are Hugh Dougan, aged 31, of East Kilbride; Nathaniel Hutton, aged 39, of Armadale, West Lothian; Henry Montagu, aged 31, of Springhall, Rutherglen; and Ian

Maxwell, aged 32, of Westburn, Cambsburg.

All deny possessing explosives, firearms and ammunition, and storing explosives.

Mr Hutton told the court that a stranger in the lavatory at the Crown Hotel, Armadale, asked him to collect a package.

He agreed to "earn himself a good drink". He picked up a cardboard box, took it home and three days later, "overcome with nervousness", burst open the box, thinking it contained stolen goods.

Inside were 33 sticks of explosives and detonators.

In a telephone call a man who called himself Billy instructed him to meet him in

a car park. A man who turned out to be Mr Douglas told him that the explosives were for poaching salmon, and handed over £5.

Mr Maxwell, a boilerman with the British Steel Corporation in Cambuslang, told the court that he was a member of the Orange Order, the Apprentice Boys of Derry and the Black Preceptory. A man whom he knew only as "Thomson" asked him to keep a box for him.

On the way home, Mr Maxwell said, he opened it and found it contained explosives.

The trial before Lord Cameron is expected to end today.

Girl of 14 leaves Holloway jail after nine days

From Our Correspondent

Southampton

A girl aged 14 who spent nine days on remand in Holloway prison was released yesterday after a High Court judge had granted an application in chambers for her to be released on £20 bail in her own recognizance. She will appear at Rochford Juvenile Court next Monday and until then must live at home, in Rayleigh, Essex, and report daily to the police.

The girl had earlier appeared on remand at the juvenile court, where magistrates granted a certificate of unfitness on application by the police. They alleged that she had absconded several times from a remand home and was beyond the control of her parents and Essex County Council, in whose care she had been placed. The girl is accused of stealing property worth £26 from her home.

The girl and a man aged 19 appeared before Rochford magistrates yesterday charged with the theft of a Post Office savings bank book and obtaining £20 by forgery. The charges were remitted to the juvenile court.

The juvenile court was told by the girl's solicitor last Monday that she had been locked alone in a prison cell for her own safety after being threatened by other prisoners.

Ex-councillors at Clay Cross face interest charges
From Our Correspondent
Cheshire

The 11 former urban councillors of Clay Cross, Derbyshire, were asked yesterday to pay 7 per cent interest on a £6,985 surcharge which they have already said they cannot afford to pay.

The surcharge represents amounts in arrears which the former all-Labour council refused to collect from tenants.

The men have said that if a High Court ruling last week is enforced they will be made bankrupt.

Yesterday, while action was awaited from the district auditor in Sheffield, Mr David Skinner said he had received a solicitor's letter demanding that he and the other men should pay the 7 per cent interest.

Daughter is charged with manslaughter of mother

From Our Correspondent

Birmingham

Mrs Mary Taylor, aged 37, was sent for trial after an inquest in Birmingham yesterday, charged with the manslaughter of her mother, Mrs Mary Naomi Peate, aged 61, of Walsall, Staffordshire. She was allowed bail.

Mrs Peate, a widow, died seven days after a fire at their home. Mr George Billington, the Birmingham coroner, told the jury that there was a conflict of evidence on how the fire started. He said Mrs Peate told the police that the fire had been her fault.

Mrs Taylor, now living in Taylors Grange Hotel, Dublin, had said she tripped and split some petrol.

Detective Chief Inspector Francis Longshaw of West Midlands Police, saw both women in hospital. He first saw Mrs Taylor, who said she intended to set fire to some furniture in the house. She said: "I was in a temper and I thought I would burn it. I tripped in the passage and the petrol split."

When he interviewed Mrs

Peate in the intensive care unit of Birmingham Accident Hospital, she told him she had asked her daughter to fetch a petrol can.

"She gave it to me and I put it on to a smooth surface. It slipped as I was taking the top off. It split on me and I was smothered, and it went up. I remember seeing flames everywhere."

Mrs Taylor said: "I don't know how my mother came to be burnt. I wouldn't hurt my mother."

Mrs Peate's daughter-in-law, Mrs Joyce Peate, of Walsall, said she heard screams when her mother-in-law telephoned her on the day of the fire. Wednesday, May 22.

Detective Chief Inspector Thomas Gittins, in charge of inquiries, told the jury that the police had submitted the file to the Director of Public Prosecutions to look into the possibility of a homicide charge but no such charge had been made.

He believed Mrs Taylor when she said she intended no harm to her mother.

Ratepayers' spokesman 'misquoted'

By Martin Huckerby

Birmingham

Mr Harry Tunnicliffe, chairman of the National Association of Ratepayers' Action Groups (Narag), said yesterday that he believed there was no cause for the organization to take any action over statements made by its spokesman, Mr David Petri, in the Birmingham Evening Mail.

He said he had personally received three complaints about Mr Petri from groups within Narag, and one from an individual.

There had been a meeting at Warrington on Monday night, where he believed that the spokesman had been cleared up to the satisfaction of all who were there.

Mr Tunnicliffe said: "I think there were a lot of things which were either taken out of context or misquoted."

There had been reports in several national papers quoting Mr Petri's comments about the need for a new national leader and suggestions that Narag was concerned with much more than rates. But Mr Petri now says that he was misquoted.

Fifteen years after approval was obtained for Cambridge Circus redevelopment, minister refuses GLC permission to sell land

A case of politics overriding common sense

By John Young

Planning Reporter

Critics of the delays and complexities of the planning process would find plenty of ammunition in the strange case of Cambridge Circus, London. On Monday, Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, refused the Greater London Council permission to sell rather less than a quarter of an acre to a private developer, about 15 years after outline planning permission had been granted.

In 1959 two companies, Town and City Properties and National Freehold and Leasehold Properties, were given outline permission for a mixed development of offices, shops, flats and entertainment facilities on a two and a half acre site adjoining the circus on the fringe of Soho.

Included in the site was about one fifth of an acre which had been acquired compulsorily by the London County Council.

The purchase was part of the council's plan to widen Charing Cross Road, a plan that incidentally led to the deal that enabled Mr Harry Hyams to build Centre Point.

The road-widening scheme was later dropped, and in 1963 the LCC indicated that it would be prepared to sell its part of the site to the developers. The two companies began clearing and assembling the remainder of the site. By the time the first detailed plans were submitted, the LCC had been replaced by the Greater London Council. Under Conservative control between 1967 and 1973, the GLC said it would honour what it regarded as a pledge by its predecessor.

Camden council, however, saw things rather differently. It was unhappy with the high office content of the proposed development, particularly because Centre Point was still empty. It also wanted to buy the part of the site owned by

the GLC for housing and offered £500,000. When the developers offered £625,000, Camden increased its bid to £630,000.

Meanwhile the GLC had agreed a new plan with the developers, with reduced office content, but under the 1959 Town and Country Planning Act it still required government consent to the disposal of land acquired by compulsory purchase. That requirement was removed by the Local Government Act 1972, but Camden council had applied for a High Court injunction to prevent the sale.

After Labour regained control of the GLC in 1973, Sir Reginald Goodwin, leader of the council, told Mr Rippon, then Secretary of State for the Environment, that the council would not proceed with the Conservatives' plan. Since then the matter has been stuck on the matter until Mr Crosland's announcement.

An ironic twist to the story is that Town and City Properties, which recently merged with Sterling Guarantee Trust, is also involved in the redevelopment of Gamage's site in Holborn. Its application for the site was supported by the GLC, which wanted office space reduced. To save time, the developers have suggested that the proposed office building should be lowered by three floors, but have also made clear that they are prepared to appeal to the Secretary of State if necessary.

It is difficult to believe that a similar proposal could not have been made over Cambridge Circus. Part of the answer may lie in the fact the site is sandwiched between Covent Garden and Soho, in both of which areas there are strong amenity groups opposed to commercial developments, and neither the notorious Centre Point. On the face of it, it seems a case of politics overriding common sense.

Private medical schemes show revenue increase

By a Staff Reporter

Subscriptions to private medical care provident schemes totalled £37m in 1973, a rise of £7.5m over 1972. But a survey commissioned by the Department of Health, which is published today, shows that the increase came mainly from higher premium levels rather than an increase in the numbers of subscribers.

Although schemes such as the British United Provident Association and the Private Patients Plan attracted a record total of new enrolments, they also reported 78,000 lapsed subscribers, giving a growth rate of 1 per cent. At the end of 1973 the three largest private schemes had more than a million subscribers and covered 2,500,000 people for medical care costs.

WEST EUROPE



Three men arrested in Bologna yesterday and charged with manslaughter in connection with the bomb explosion on the Rome-Munich express in which 12 people died: (from left) Gaetano Casali, Italo Bono and Emanuele Bartoli.

Right-wing extremists charged with Italian train bombing

From Peter Nichols

Rome, Aug 7

Trains throughout Italy will come to a brief stop on Friday as a last salute to the victims of the bomb which exploded on Saturday night on the Rome-Munich express with the loss of 12 lives. The dead are to be buried tomorrow in Bologna.

Three people, said to be members of extreme right-wing organizations, were today arrested in Bologna in connection with the bomb attack, and charged with manslaughter.

The ministerial meeting on public order which began yesterday was resumed tonight, under the chairmanship of Signor Rumor, the Prime Minister. Its two objects are to prepare legislation to contain terrorism and to agree on methods by which the various security forces could cooperate more effectively in protecting the public from extremists.

The chief of the Public Security Police, the commanders of the carabinieri and the Ministry's police, and Admiral Mario Casaroli, the newly appointed head of the secret service, were all present at the meeting. It is highly unusual, if not unprecedented, that the heads of these rival services should be brought together to discuss tactics.

The attempt to achieve greater cooperation among the security services has been generally well received. More doubts are being expressed about the wisdom of the Government's plan to extend treatment now reserved for suspected members of the Mafia to suspected terrorists.

The police can ask the local courts to send suspected members of the Mafia away from the centre of their activities into a form of banishment elsewhere in the country where they would live under surveillance. This measure does not require that the persons affected should first be found guilty of an offence.

The measure is seen to have its usefulness but one drawback is that it provides an excuse for pleading injustice. In certain cases involving Mafia suspects, banishment has apparently not hampered their activities and has spread Mafia activity to areas in which previously it had not been known. The same, it is feared, could happen with suspected terrorists.

Guinea, insisted that independence should be brought to all Portugal's African territories through a process of social and economic development, and political enlightenment leading to referenda by the various peoples to decide their own destiny.

Since April events seem to have moved too fast for the general's theories to be put into effect. In spite of negotiations between Portugal and PAIGC in London and Algiers in May and June no agreement on a ceasefire was reached.

In his short inaugural speech today, President Spínola told the new Governor that his mission was "simple, concise, incisive."

"You are going to govern Cape Verde under the banner of the principle of self-determination. In Cape Verde it will be brought about in all its purity... so that the people of Cape Verde may decide their own destiny."

"You will simply have to enlighten the good people of Cape Verde so that they do not let themselves be poisoned, contaminated by groups with other interests than those of the population of Cape Verde."

US and Portugal to 'reformulate' air base accord

From Our Correspondent

Lisbon, Aug 7

Negotiations between Portugal and America on the "reformulation" of the agreement allowing the United States to use the Lajes air base in the Azores are to begin next month.

A Government statement, announcing this today, recalled that the agreement, dating from 1951, expired in February, 1969, and since then use of the Lajes base by the United States had continued on an ad hoc basis.

In November, 1970, during a visit of the Portuguese Foreign Minister to Washington, negotiations opened on an American economic aid programme to Portugal. A two-year aid programme was drawn up under which \$15m a year in credits was made available to Portugal for development projects. The United States also presented Portugal with an oceanographic research vessel and put at its disposal \$1m for educational projects.

Portugal does not charge rent for the use of the Azores base.

Three British soldiers die in road crash

Sennelager, Aug 7.—Three

soldiers of the Royal Artillery were killed and one seriously injured when their car was in collision with a lorry on a level crossing at Sennelager, in West Germany, early today.—Reuter.

Trade unions expected to boycott EEC symposium

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, Aug 7

European trade unions are becoming increasingly disillusioned with the European Community's attempts to build a realistic social policy. As a result, they are expected to boycott an EEC symposium which they were invited to attend together with representatives of the European Commission, member governments and employers' organizations.

A letter addressed by Mr Theo Rasschaert, the general secretary of the European Trade Union Confederation, to members of his executive committee blames the Commission for its unrealistic attitude to social affairs.

In spite of earlier promises, the Commission's social affairs department so far has failed to come up with any ideas for

improving the lot of migrant workers and has done little to promote the welfare of workers whose jobs are threatened by mergers and takeovers, the letter says.

The letter also criticizes the Commission for its handling of the proposed symposium on work organization and methods of improving working conditions due to be held in Brussels early in November. It claims that the confederation was invited to take part only after the conference themes and rapporteurs had been chosen.

Because of this lack of consultation, Mr Rasschaert is asking his fellow trade unionists not to attend the meeting, except as individuals. This would avoid a situation in which the confederation might be considered purely responsible for any policy recommendations emanating from the symposium, he argues.

Errors found in Community consumer guide

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, Aug 7

Embarrassed officials in the European Community's information department have had to withdraw a consumer guide from circulation because of a number of factual errors.

The guide, which purported to help West Germans travelling in other EEC countries, asserted that goods up to a value of some DM 400 (about £66) could be imported free of duty. The correct figure should have been DM 460.

It also said that West Germans could bring back duty free 300 cigarettes, 150 cigars, 75 cigars and 400 grams of pipe tobacco. It omitted to explain that these were alternative duty-free allowances.

Air hostesses fight annual beauty check

From David Cross

Brussels, Aug 7

Belgian air hostesses are protesting at what they regard as an annual beauty contest to discover whether or not they are fit to continue their jobs after the age of 40.

The hostesses, with the support of a number of Belgian feminist organizations, are opposing the practice of their employer, Sabena, to hold annual board examinations into their requests for continued employment beyond their fortieth birthdays. A group of Sabena officials meet at this time of year to consider their requests.

The hostesses' main objection is that stewards employed by Belgium's national airline

are not subjected to a similar "humiliating" examination. Furthermore, the hostesses say they are not entitled to the same pension rights nor do they have the same promotion prospects as their male colleagues. They suspect that the main qualification for continued employment by Sabena is lasting good looks.

A spokesman has denied this, adding that "a lack of beauty is never a criterion for the termination of a hostess's contract."

The main qualifications for staying on as an air hostess are a good work record with the company and physical fitness, according to the spokesman. "Working as an air hostess requires stamina, and

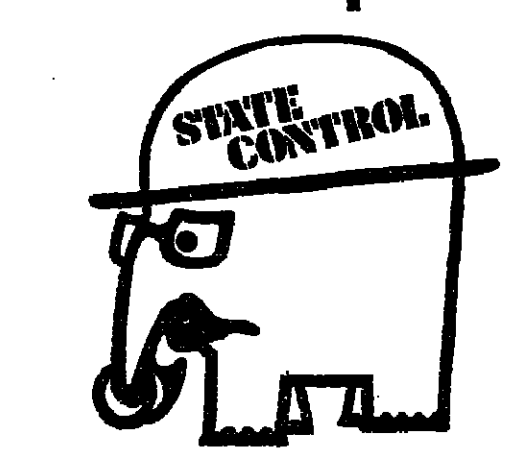
women just are not as strong as men. Have you ever seen a middle-aged air hostess?"

Tokyo, Aug 7.—A Japanese stewardess, aged 37, won a court injunction today against the French airline Air France which had dismissed her on the ground that she was too plump.

The Tokyo district court ruled that an "ordinary appearance" was all that was necessary to be a stewardess and that dismissal on the ground of appearance was unreasonable.

The court was told Air France had dismissed the woman, whose name was not disclosed, last June, saying her appearance did not conform with the company image.

BEWARE of the White Elephant



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WEST EUROPE

Bonn to consult allies Berlin dispute

Our Correspondent
Aug 7
West German Government will consult the Western allies before deciding on its course in the controversy over the opening of a transit route between West and East Berlin, a German spokesman said.

an announcement was made by Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor, who interrupted a day to attend the meeting.

As though the Government decided on a wait-and-see policy before initiating with the East German transit route on problems connected with access to traffic that will be settled on lower new cases of traffic spots by the East Germans.

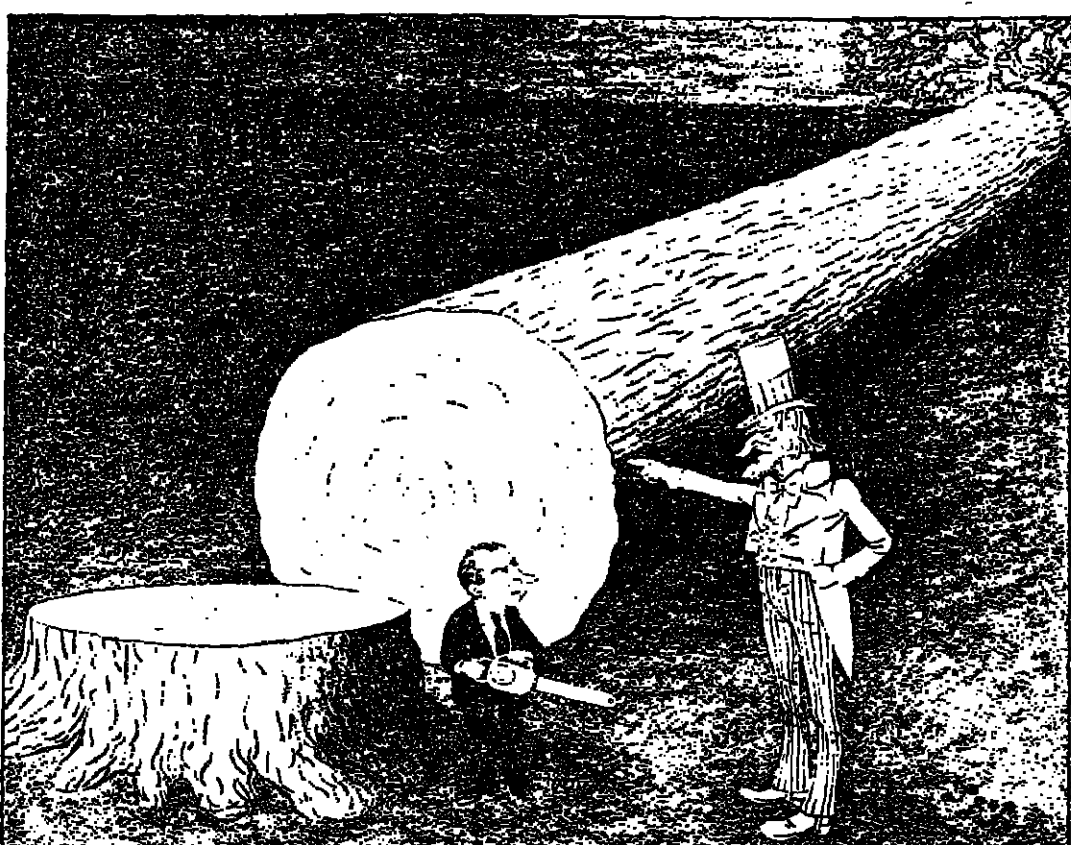
OVERSEAS

Milk scandal lawyer pleads guilty to bribery

From Barry Kalb
Washington, Aug. 7
Jake Jacobsen, a former lawyer for the nation's largest milk producing cooperative, today pleaded guilty to a charge that he gave Mr. Connally, former Treasury Secretary, a \$10,000 (\$4,200) bribe.

Mr. Jacobsen's plea, part of a deal worked out with the Watergate special prosecutor's office, is the second in a week implicating Mr. Connally in the alleged bribery.

Mr. Connally, Mr. Harold Nelson, former general manager for the Associated Milk Producers, pleaded guilty to a charge of participating in a broad scheme of illegal campaign contributions and bribes to the only Arab state which has not yet resumed relations with Bonn.



"I cannot tell a lie—I didn't do it!"

ANC to reject Smith invitation

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Aug. 7
Bishop Muzorewa, president of the African National Council, said today he had been invited by Mr. Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, to attend his proposed round-table conference, but he is to reject the invitation.

The ANC leader told Mr. Ronald Golden, political reporter of the *Rhodesia Herald*, in an interview today that the "indaba", as it is now being called, was unnecessary and that Rhodesia needed a properly constituted constitutional conference under the chairmanship of Britain. He said the ANC, like Mr. Smith, had been in regular touch with the British Government.

Angola groups seek unity for liberty talks

From Our Correspondent
Lusaka, Aug. 7
With independence promised for Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, the third Portuguese African territory, Angola, is now searching urgently for unity among its nationalist movements in order to negotiate its own freedom.

Not only are there three separate nationalist movements, but the largest of them, MPLA (the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) is split in a leadership crisis.

Delegations from the various factions of MPLA meet in Lusaka tomorrow in an attempt not only to heal the rift but also to select a future leader of an independent Angola.

Greek spirit crumbling under fierce shelling

From Paul Martin
The Laphthos road, Cyprus, Aug. 7
It seems only a matter of time before the Turks mop up this western tip of the Kyrenia Range. The Greek Cypriot front receded further today as the Turks intensified their bombardment of the remaining few Greek villages. After two days of the heaviest shelling since the ceasefire, National Guardsmen are putting up a defiant resistance on the coast road.

However, the retreat has begun. The remaining Greek defence is thin. As I sheltered from mortars exploding round a Greek Cypriot artillery post on the road, a Greek mainland officer arrived from the west. He was the first I had seen at the front all day. There is talk of the Greek mainland officers leaving their men to face the Turkish onslaught. But any suggestion of this only arouses anger among the weary Cypriots.

Even the United Nations has gone. The area is safe for no one. Those manning the new Greek front lines are unaware of rockets of their infantry still holding out in the no-man's land created by the Turkish shelling. These do not know whether the Turks are in front or behind them. Only the seemingly incessant Turkish shelling which showered the coastal strip for most of the morning lends any pattern to the battle.

Warning from Greece that Geneva talks may collapse

Continued from page 1
at all costs, even in the face of Turkish violations of the first tripartite agreement, the conference may break up tomorrow night and the Greek delegation would fly to New York at once to bring the matter before the United Nations. "Except for Turkey and Pakistan, about 130 nations will be on our side", the Greek official added.

The Greek authorities refused to disclose the whereabouts of Mr. Nicos Sampson, who was appointed President of Cyprus after the July 15 coup by the Greek-officer National Guard, and who resigned a week later.

Mr. Sampson was identified by Greek journalists when he disembarked from the passenger ship Jason at the restricted military area of St. George, west of Piraeus, at 5 am today.

One reporter claimed Mr. Sampson was overheard saying to a cousin officer: "The priest [Archbishop Makarios] got everything upside down. I have tape recordings of his suspicious conversations with the British."

The Greek Government announced today that it was purging all Greek embassies abroad of "non-diplomatic redundant personnel" appointed by the dictatorial regimes. The Government also announced the closing down of extraordinary courts martial set up by the regime to deal with security offences under the martial law.

ench Cabinet decides on adual penal reform

Our Own Correspondent
Aug. 7
French Cabinet returned to the thorny problem of the country's overloaded penal system while prison warders progressively back to work at least partially by pay raises.

instead of the wide-ranging reforms proposed by Jean Giscard d'Estaing, the Government agreed this stage to announce a series of measures on a smaller scale to be carried out gradually.

of among these are two measures which would reduce prison population. The first limit the time an accused can be held in prison trial to a maximum of 48 hours. The second measure used by M. Jean Lecanuet, Minister of Justice, for approval by Parliament, reforms the law on bad cheques.

ports anger rman farmers

Aug. 7—Nearly 5,000 German farmers used tractors near Paris today to protest against imports of wine and to demand aid.

farmers blocked traffic between West Germany and the Netherlands. The border had authorized their occupation at the Perle crossing point—Agence Presse.

Football club fan knifed

Bruges, Aug. 7—A Belgian waiter has been charged with attacking a Manchester United supporter who was wounded with a knife during disturbances in Ostend.

The wounded man, Peter Brunt, aged 23, is himself under arrest in Bruges Prison with five other United supporters on charges of assault causing injury and using violence to destroy property.—Reuters.



Graduation Day

The excitement of the great day can be quite intense, particularly after maybe months of waiting. And whether

the honour has been awarded in a private way by your company, or is unashamedly self-bestowed, the pleasure and sense of achievement is the same.

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excellence and almost legendary value. Once you've driven one, nothing less will ever do.

On graduation day, you can be proud to be a man of letters: in the rarefied world of fine cars, there are no letters more worthy than 'J'. Jaguar.

OVERSEAS

France reviews arms sales after Sadat admission on use of Mirage jets in October war

From Richard Wigg
Paris, Aug 7

President Sadat's admission that Mirage fighters sold by France to Libya fought for Egypt in the Middle East war last October acutely embarrassed the French Government today. It also came awkwardly for Mr Ismail Fahmy, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, who is on an official visit to Paris.

Until now the French Government had refused to acknowledge that Libya defied a condition of the 1970 contract under which France agreed to sell 110 Mirages. This condition forbade the aircraft's transfer to or use by countries in the "battle area" of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

When the oil crisis broke last autumn, the sale of the Mirages became something of a touchstone for the Pompidou Government in its relations with the Arab countries. The final deliveries were completed in Tripoli in May.

The French Foreign Ministry refused any comment on President Sadat's statement in Cairo last night. But after today's Cabinet meeting under President Giscard d'Estaing the

Government spokesman announced what may be a reformulation of France's arms export policy in the Middle East. This has been chiefly distinguished until now by an embargo on sales to Israel.

"In the light of Tuesday's announcement in Cairo, the French Government now intends to define the future policy it intends to pursue in that field," the spokesman said.

French official spokesmen have repeatedly declined to accept evidence provided by Israel that Libya had transferred Mirages to Egypt, where they were used in the October war.

During the October war M Joseph Comiti, who was then the Government spokesman, declared that the French Government had "no reason to believe that clauses in the contract with Libya have been broken". He added: "The only Mirages engaged in the conflict are Israeli Mirages".

Our Cairo Correspondent writes: Egyptian commentators today said that Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, had fallen into the trap of "an imperialist plan to drive a wedge between the Egyptian and Libyan peoples".

President Sadat appears to have decided that if Egypt could not keep the jets Libya could not keep them either and so has provided France with the chance to cut off supplies to Libya. —Agence France-Presse.

The influential newspaper *Al Gomhouriya* said: "It is surprising that the Libyan Command should let itself fall into the trap and become a tool for its implementation and fruition. There can be no excuse for this behaviour by the Libyan Command."

Cairo, Aug 7.—Egypt's already deteriorating relations with Libya have sharply worsened after President Sadat's apparent attempt to make Libya the target of a French arms embargo.

President Sadat's revelation last night that a squadron of Libyan Mirages had been stationed in Egypt since the October war came when the Middle East News Agency distributed a letter he had sent last Wednesday to the Libyan leaders.

In his letter, President Sadat disclosed that Libya had backed its demands for the return of the Mirages after the war by threatening to "announce that Egypt had seized them".

President Sadat appears to have decided that if Egypt could not keep the jets Libya could not keep them either and so has provided France with the chance to cut off supplies to Libya. —Agence France-Presse.



Philippe Petit, with balancing pole, during his stroll between the 1,350ft twin towers of New York's World Trade Centre.

Man walks on top of New York

New York, Aug 7.—A Frenchman today defied winds and the police to walk a tightrope between the second tallest buildings in the world, the 1,350ft twin towers of the World Trade Centre in New York.

Philippe Petit, aged 24, of Nemours, a professional stunt man, walked back and forth between the two 110-storey towers above the streets of Manhattan's financial district as hundreds of people below watched.

He crossed the 90ft span several times, stopping now and then to lie on the wire or wiggle a foot, while dozens of policemen gathered on the roof of each building.

In 1971 M Petit walked between the towers of Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris and

last year he walked across a wire slung between the two towers of the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

One of the first to see the stunt was Mr Richie Santiago, a guard at the centre. He said he had to report the walk to officials and the police several times before anyone would believe him.

When the police finally reacted, they did so in force, sending their special emergency squad to the centre. Police officers argued with M Petit for several minutes during which M Petit stayed carefully out of reach.

When he ended his stunt, according to one witness, "he almost ran across the wire" into the waiting arms of the police.

He was immediately arrested, handcuffed with an alleged accomplice, and taken to a psychiatric hospital ward for observation.

Charges were not immediately made because no one seemed sure what charges were possible.

A police officer said it must

have taken M Petit three days to get his equipment to the top. Machinery was needed to "shoot" his cable from one tower to another and stretch it.

M Petit has gained notice in New York recently as a "street entertainer" performing magic shows and pantomime at a number of Manhattan places.

Mr Fred Kent, a friend, said: "The World Trade Centre is the highest he has ever been. He planned it for weeks and weeks and weeks. Ever since February he has had it on his mind."

Mr Kent said M Petit had never had any formal training as a tightrope walker but he was a natural acrobat and performer who, for example, immediately mastered the riding of a bicycle.

A spokesman at Beekman Hospital said M Petit and his assistant, M Jean Francois Heckel, aged 25, were found to be in "excellent health, both physically and psychologically".

"They were exuberant and delighted with what they accomplished", he added.

"They have been preparing for this for weeks. They have been carrying supplies to the roof, and today they did their act."

"They seem like perfectly normal human beings, but anyone who does this 110 storeys up cannot be entirely right."

The World Trade Centre is a massive office complex administered by the New York Port Authority. The upper storeys of both towers are still unoccupied because interior construction is incomplete.

A port authority spokesman said the men apparently played a role, perhaps as construction men, to gain access to the roof. She described them as "very nice young men".

M Petit's feat almost doubled the previous record for the highest tightrope walk. The Guinness Book of Records lists the walk of Karl Wallenda over the 750ft Tallulah Gorge in Georgia, United States, as the previous record.

The two men were later taken to Ericsson Place police station. Police said it had finally decided to charge them with criminal trespass and disorderly conduct. —Reuter, UPI and AP.

Israel jets bomb Lebanon twice

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Aug 7

Israel Air Force jets bombed Palestinian guerrilla targets in "Fatahland" across the Lebanese border today. The first strike at 1 am was at Kherbeil Junction and the second at 2.10 pm was against objectives in the south.

The attacks followed the abduction of five Syrian Druze workers who had been employed by the Israelis erecting a security fence between Fatahland, the Lebanese territory where the guerrillas are reported to have concentrated, and the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights.

Two of the captives later returned to Israel territory and said they had escaped. Israel forces yesterday crossed the ceasefire line and searched Majdla, the Lebanese village nearest the scene of the kidnapping, but found no trace of the missing men.

A captive who returned yesterday said the abductors wore olive drab uniforms and steel helmets and at first were taken for Israeli soldiers. The second Druze returned today at daylight after escaping and hiding in the darkness.

Beirut, Aug 7.—The Israeli air attacks on south-east Lebanon, killed two Lebanese civilians and wounded 17 other people, the Defence Ministry announced. Two of the wounded were Lebanese soldiers. About 10 Palestinian commandos were wounded.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) said today that Israel was preparing "quietly and speedily" for a military strike against either South Lebanon or Syrian forces in areas near by. —Reuter.

Communists take district capital in S Vietnam

Saigon, Aug 7.—Communist forces today captured the South Vietnamese district capital of Thuong Duc after bitter fighting in mountainous terrain, military sources reported.

Government aircraft made heavy raids in an effort to halt the communist attack. The South Vietnamese Command said both sides suffered heavy casualties in close fighting in the town.

The town emerged as one of the most exposed targets in the communist attack in mid-July in the province of Quang Nam.

It was not known how many of the 600 Government troops who had been holding Thuong Duc managed to rejoin Government lines, although military sources said the 2,000 inhabitants had been evacuated earlier, with more than 10,000 people from the surrounding district.

Government sources said fresh North Vietnamese rein-

forcements were brought up a few days ago, and the town was taken in an assault which started last night.

Thuong Duc is about 25 miles from the big coastal city of Da Nang, site of an important Government air base. It is at the western edge of an area of rice-producing valleys and mountain ridges that has seen the fiercest fighting of the current campaign.

Shelling and skirmishing continued near other towns in Quang Nam Province, and heavy fighting was reported from the Central Highlands, where Government Ranger positions came under attack for the third day in succession yesterday, the Saigon Command said. —Reuter.

Phnom Penh, Aug 7.—Highway Six linking Siem Reap to Battambang Province has been cut near Preaek Chrouk, 220 miles north of Phnom Penh, and fighting has been reported in the area. —Agence France-Presse.

Plan to deprive Ethiopian Emperor of powers

Addis Ababa, Aug 7.—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia would lose his autocratic power over the Government and armed forces under a draft constitution now being studied in Addis Ababa, reliable sources said today.

If it is passed by Parliament in its present form, the Emperor would become a constitutional monarch and the centre of power would move to Parliament. A new Prime Minister would be elected by Parliament for a four-year term. He would be responsible to the legislature and not to the Emperor.

The draft declares that the sovereign must be a member of the Ethiopian Coptic Church, but the line of succession

should no longer be based on direct male inheritance. The nearest direct relative, whether a male or female, would inherit the throne.

The Chamber of Deputies would retain its membership of 250, elected from 10 constituencies. The Senate would be reduced from 125 members to 90. Of these 75 would be elected by local administrations and the remaining 15 would be selected by the Prime Minister.

The armed forces coordination committee also announced the arrest of two more judges. This brought the number of judges under detention to 132. —Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Sea law talks warned of move by US

Caracas, Aug 7.—Two American senators shook the United Nations conference on the law of the sea yesterday with their announcement of unilateral moves planned by the Americans in exploitation of sea resources.

Senator Edmund Muskie (Democrat, Maine) and Senator Ted Stevens (Republican, Alaska) said the Senate was going ahead on a proposal to establish a 200-mile interim economic zone, since the 150 nations conferring in Caracas were moving too slowly and there was little prospect of an early agreement.

They also said that American multinational corporations with the necessary technology were ready to move ahead to mine metallic nodules on the ocean bed.

The Caracas conference reached agreement on not-agreeing to set up a new international body to regulate deep-sea mining. —Agence France-Presse.

Senate threat renewed to Whitlam laws even at cost of further dissolution

From Herbert Mishael
Melbourne, Aug 7

The joint sitting of the Australian Parliament in Canberra concluded tonight after passing all six Bills proposed by the Labour Government. The two Health Insurance Bills were passed by 95 votes to 92 as well as the Petroleum and Minerals Bill.

The Government now has to introduce the enabling Bills for its health scheme in the September Budget session. These will provide the machinery to operate the scheme. Opposition senators indicated that they would oppose the Bills.

The Queensland Government announced that it would lodge an application with the High Court of Australia seeking a writ to declare invalid the legislation concerning a petroleum and minerals authority. So, despite its victory in Parliament after its return to office in May, the Labour Government still has problems in giving effect to the decisions of the joint sitting.

Mr Snedden, the Opposition leader, threatened during the joint sitting that the Opposition in the Senate would try once again to prevent the health Bills becoming law even if it meant another double dissolution of Parliament.

However, Mr W. Hayden, the Minister for Social Services, said tonight that he expected the national health scheme to come into operation throughout Australia on July 1 next year.

Parliament was televised for the first time during the joint sitting and the general impression was that the experiment was a success. Mr Whitlam, the Prime Minister, said tonight that the permanent televising of Parliament was inevitable.

The only discordant note was sounded today when Mr Wentworth, a Liberal from New South Wales, sought to introduce a debate on inflation.

Mr J. Cope, the chairman, ruled him out of order on the ground that the Governor-General's proclamation convening the joint sitting had specified that the subjects to be discussed were the six Bills which were named.

The Government has succeeded in having the number of senators increased from 60 to 64 with the addition of two senators for the Australian Capital Territory and two for the Northern Territory. The passing of the Electoral Bill providing for a variation in the percentages relating to city and country electorates is expected to result in the undergrounding four seats to city members, either Labour or Liberal.

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Concorde cuts time to Ira in half

Teheran, Aug 7.—The sonic Concorde airliner flying time from London to Tehran in half today, senior Iranian airline said: "It seems certain it will buy it by the end of year."

Deeked out in British ways livery, the Concorde flew 2,700 miles from London to Tehran in half today, senior Iranian airline said: "It seems certain it will buy it by the end of year."

Waiting to greet the 51 invited passengers was Mr Ali Khamenei, director of Iran Air. "At the moment we are discussing negotiations," he said. "We will sign a contract by the end of the year, perhaps October."

The general beamed at the aircraft on the tarmac and said: "It is on the line we own." Iran Air has a signed a preliminary agreement to buy two Concordes, with option on a third.

One Iran Air official said the airline was hoping to get seven or eight hour service Concorde from Tehran to New York, a journey that now takes 16 hours.

The Iranian purchase would be a big boost for Concorde from the five or six British Airways and Air France, the only customer in sight is China has signed a preliminary agreement to buy three.

The aircraft on today's flight was the first to be built by British Aerospace.

The flight was smooth, from a few minutes at one point during action. After a stop of 15 hours in Tehran the Concorde flew to Paris for test flying in hot weather conditions. —Reuter.

In the three-and-a-half after the Concorde's departure for Tehran the British points Authority at Heath received 35 complaints about noise from people living near the airport.

La Plata, Aug 7.—Three wing Peronists were shot today in a new upsurge of violence between right and left factions in the ruling Radical Movement.

The number of left-wing killed in apparent retaliation for the murder of a right Peronist on Monday night, bodies of Senator Horacio C aged 66, and his son, 30, aged 66, were found in front of the Peronist headquarters (JP). The y Chavez was a leader of a leader. —Reuter.

Black miners killed
Johannesburg, Aug 7
black mineworker died in underground accident near mines at Carltonville Johannesburg.

BUSINESS NOTICES
READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

OPPORTUNITY

Company pre-eminent in its field, MAINLY THROUGH PHARMACIES, SEEKS FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION TO AID THEM THROUGH CURRENT CASH FLOW PROBLEMS.

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would be suitable as partner in a firm with diversified high grossing interests. Short and long term gain through sheer hard work, plus a minimum capital of £150,000.—Box 0514 D, The Times.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO

Dark room and view card business. London area.

603 8376 (day)
727 2189 (evening)

PLANT AND MACHINERY

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MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

Final Dividend 1974. THE COMPANY OF SYDNEY LIMITED (Incorporated in New South Wales) is holding a General Meeting to be held on 26th September 1974 at 10.00 am at the Sydney Stock Exchange, 100 Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales, for the purpose of declaring and paying the final dividend of 1974.

By Order of the Board,
Chief Manager, London.

PUBLIC NOTICES

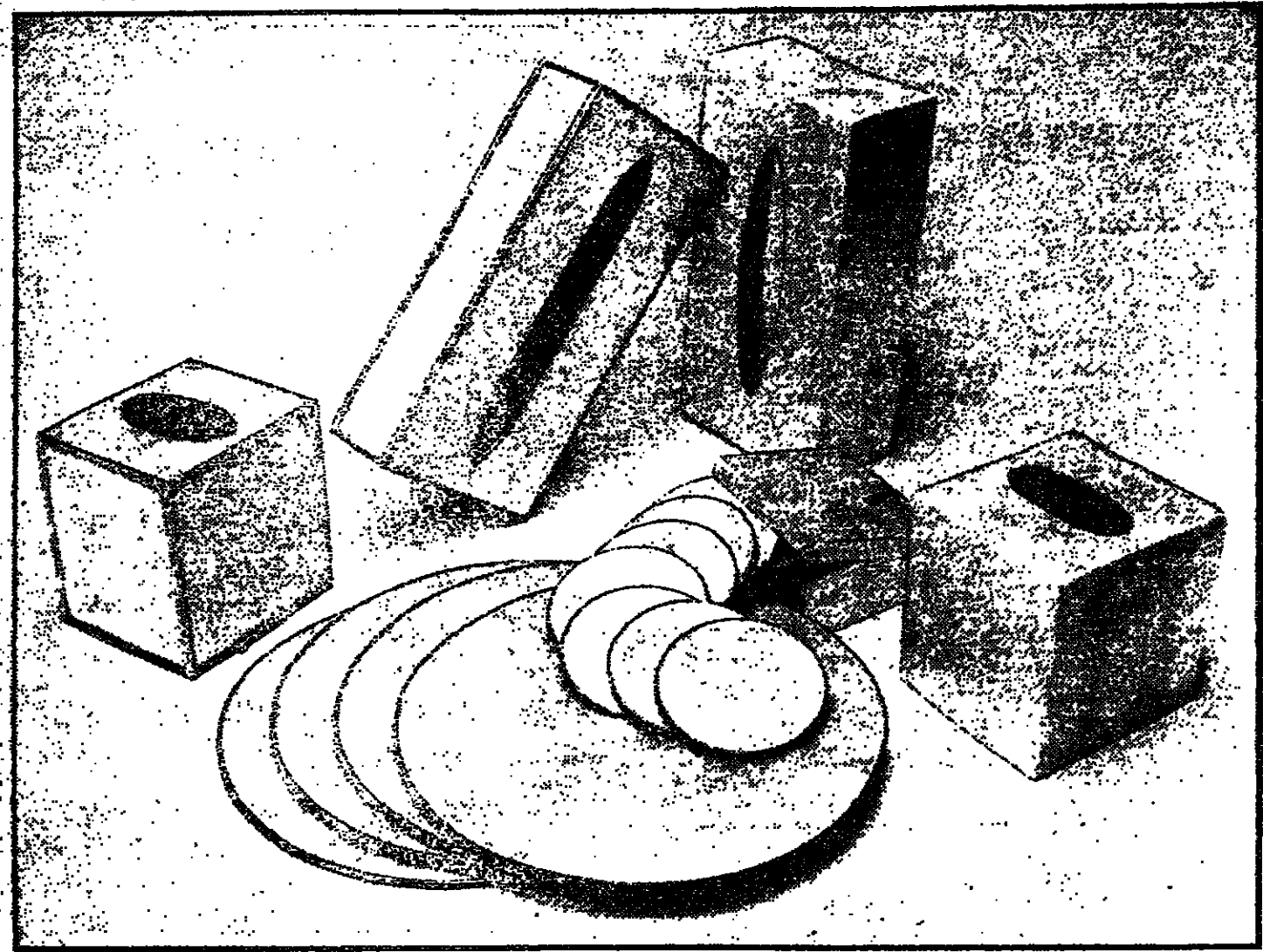
Notice is hereby given that RICHARD PEARCE, of 20 Great Marlborough Street, London W1, is applying for a Naturalisation Order and that any person who knows of any person who is entitled to such an order should apply to the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, Home Office, 100 Whitehall, London SW1A 2AA.

Box 1453 D, The Times.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001548 of 1973
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Chancery Division
In the Matter of REGALIS (No. 1) Limited, a company incorporated in England, and of REGALIS (No. 2) Limited, a company incorporated in England, and of REGALIS (No. 3) Limited, a company incorporated in England, and of REGALIS (No. 4) Limited, a company incorporated in England, and of REGALIS (No. 5) Limited, a company incorporated in England, and of REGALIS (No. 6) Limited, a company incorporated in England, and of REGALIS (No. 7) Limited, a company incorporated in England, and of REGALIS (No. 8) Limited, a company incorporated in England, and of REGALIS (No. 9) Limited, a company incorporated in England, and of REGALIS (No. 10) Limited, a company incorporated in England, and of REGALIS (No. 11) Limited, a company incorporated in England, and of REGALIS (No. 12) Limited, a company incorporated in England, and of REGALIS (No. 13) Limited, a company incorporated in England, and of REGALIS (No. 14) Limited, a company incorporated in England, and of REGALIS (No. 15) Limited, a company 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Sheila Black



Luckily, I have never needed a ger-me-home breakdown service but I have a membership card just in case. Mine is with a firm that a number of *Times* readers have praised to me. The firm is called the British Car Club Club and the name and it is at 21A Claremont, Bradford, Yorkshire ED7 1BB. Leaflets were sent on request.

Recently, the DTI redesigned most breakdown services as being forms of insurance for the car. This means that members are covered through the London Insurance Market, but it also means that the greater security is at a greater price. The average cost of a breakdown is £3.50 and there is an enrolment fee of 50p. AA and RAC members pay £2.70. Caravans and trailers are charged at £1.20. Since the average cost of a breakdown is £3.50, the premiums is normally about £6 or £7, the premiums are low. They cover recovery of the car from anywhere in the British Isles.

Poetry

Fiction

the time when Cleasr flounders
around, the time when the sordid
around Galilee preaching in
parables, healing by touch and
making such uncomfortably
familiar remarks as: 'I have
seen and heard the world and
darkness and light is to bring
peace to those who griive and
happiness to those who are
oppressed.' His disciples who
sided with their fellow Jews
include a fisherman and a
publican. He is persuaded by a
vision that he is the long-
expected Messiah and second
advent of the Messiah to
Jerusalem. There in addition
to other traditional acts, he
attacks the money-changers in
the Temple, proclaims himself
king of the Jews and is cruci-
fied. He is crucified, and
quietly get himself crucified.
His name, as it happens, is
Caleb, and his similarity
between him and any living
person is purely coincidental.
The blurb-writer says, hope-
fully, that some may find the
theme blasphemous and a chal-
lenge to the very basis of
Christianity itself. No, so, say,
this camp-gospel is a
toro-ficcional footprints of
Robert Graves's Claudius is the

Caspar David Friedrich: self-portrait

Critical upbraidings, and the attention of his readers, Robert Rosenblum has seen his ability to compress and simplify (shared by his contemporary Blake as the natural Romantic precursor of such later phenomena as Mondrian's linear reductions and Rothko's tense and shimmering blocks of atmosphere. "Hardly ever do we find a painter who contemplates nature in this way," writes Fritz Novomy, "as if he were holding his breath." The triumph of Friedrich's arts has been

key as simple as it is deadening and, in the absence of any serious argument, both eccentric and bland.

A Friedrich ship stands for human existence; a rock for faith; the sky is eternity. A popular usually means death, a church is resurrection, a pine Christmas steadfastness in the journey from this world to the next. The moon is a hat thrown to the ground a sign of humility. (Why?) A path is the path of earthly life, a serene range of

What makes it still so valuable to all schools of amateurs of the Romantic is that it reproduces in color a greater extent than before one book a large number of masterpieces now scattered through the galleries of Vienna and West Germany from Munich to Kiel (Britain has two fine, early pen and ink pieces, in the Ashmolean). Some of the paintings are reduced so much that the details are lost, but the colors are invisible anyway, and at least two—*Landscape with a Hunter* (1811) and *Greenbirge* (1835)—have grainy, acquired tiny orange dots or rings to which I looked in vain for the doctor for some reason. The explanation for their combination of power, serenity and intense compassion gives nothing but war and delight. It is a peculiar private kind of magic, an amount of laboratory analysis going to break its spell.

Paperbacks

Dorothy Dunnnett also writes her books for enjoyment and *The Ringed Castle* (Sph 85p) is the fifth (and penultimate) of a series in which hero, Francis Crawford Lymond, has escaped from various horrifying fates into the court of Ivan the Terrible, his wife waits for him and hardly less dangerous intrigues are afoot.

Robert Nye

He is scourging and crucifixion. He is good on the convoluted labyrinths of fading hope, of sexual rye, of perceptive doubt the ribbon a monumental about the poor. No doubt *The Sign* could be considered to be in shocking bad taste, or in the night before his crucifixion, the man in the cell, not in his cell by a young Roman soldier. Such a reaction would be to take the book too seriously. The story with "superstition" and "superstition" is a new testament is at once stranger and more credible.

Christine de Rivoyre's *L'Empire* comparison with L. P. Hughes comparison with L. P. Hughes, the same evocation of slow, hot, golden summers long ago, when the sun really shone. It explores the same perilous old frontier between the old and the new. And it sees half the man in the cell, the eyes of a precocious child, knowing but also greatly per-

Saccharitus in Warsaw by Richard Lourie (New York & London, 22.25). Whimsical American fairy story about a quest, following the yellow-brick road, or, to be precise, the railway tracks in modern Poland. A young American husband gets separated from his wife and young son and plunged into a maze of confusion and misery. Setting out to find the missing family, he tracks to Warsaw, falls in love with a sequence of grotesque and symbolic companions: a waiter who believes as a matter of principle that the best thing to do by the customer; a Nazi circus master whose reptiles feed on human flesh and who comes to an end in a fight for an opponent of James Bond; an Indian mystic whose words are full of filter-tips; and the secret police.

Philip Howard

member Lust for Life.
The light and the dark
The changes to the
"Good God, man! How the
manage it? Dürer could handle
it, perhaps. Or Rembrandt
one else."

Mixture of acid and drugs
puffed. "Dürer was
faced." "Rembrandt. But
he snarled hiding a pleased
smile."

It's no good. Art critics
aren't like that.


Historical truth is a
of digging, and in a
historical detective
of Josine Tay's *Danger*
Grant (Penguin, 30p.).
Grant, a policeman recover
from an injury in hospital
researches into the Strang
Case of the Murdered Nephew
or was Richard III guilty
Scope for speculation.
essence of a historical novel.

Philippa Toomey

FOYLES ART GALLERY
The Buildings
of England
AN EXHIBITION TO MARK
THE PUBLICATION OF
THE FINAL VOLUMES OF
SIR NIKOLAUS PEVSNER'S
THE BUILDINGS OF ENGLAND
(Published by Penguin)
9-6 daily until Aug. 21
119-125 CHANCING CROSS R.
LONDON WC2

Philip Howard

England should finish on top in the battle of seam



in action yesterday at Sunningdale

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Boxing

Clark to retire on advice of specialist

Johnny Clark, the European and former British bantamweight champion, whose courage and skill produced some of the finest bouts in British boxing, has retired. The 26-year-old boxer and prizefighter, Walsworth, reached his decision after advice from a London eye specialist who had made it clear that to continue boxing could do

said yesterday: "Johnny has got some trouble. We have had a letter from the specialist, who has informed that the British Board of Board of Control doctor, Adm. Whitehouse.

"His sight is quite all right, but the doctor is of the opinion that if he did box again, or even one blow might do a lot of damage to his eyes. I am not sure, but as a shock I had been preparing Johnny for this decision ever since his last fight. When he came back to the camp, I told him that in the ninth round against Luigi Terras at Manor Place Baths in May, he was given a black eye, and it was then that I said he ought to have a rest."

Dates announced for Davis Cup play-offs

Johnannesburg. Aug. 25.—South Africa will play Italy, the next zone Davis Cup tie, here on September 19, 20 and 21. The second zone match, between the United States and the Soviet Union, will be played in London and India, will be played in London.

should meet in the final of October 5.—Reuter.

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British Columbia
government—AFF.

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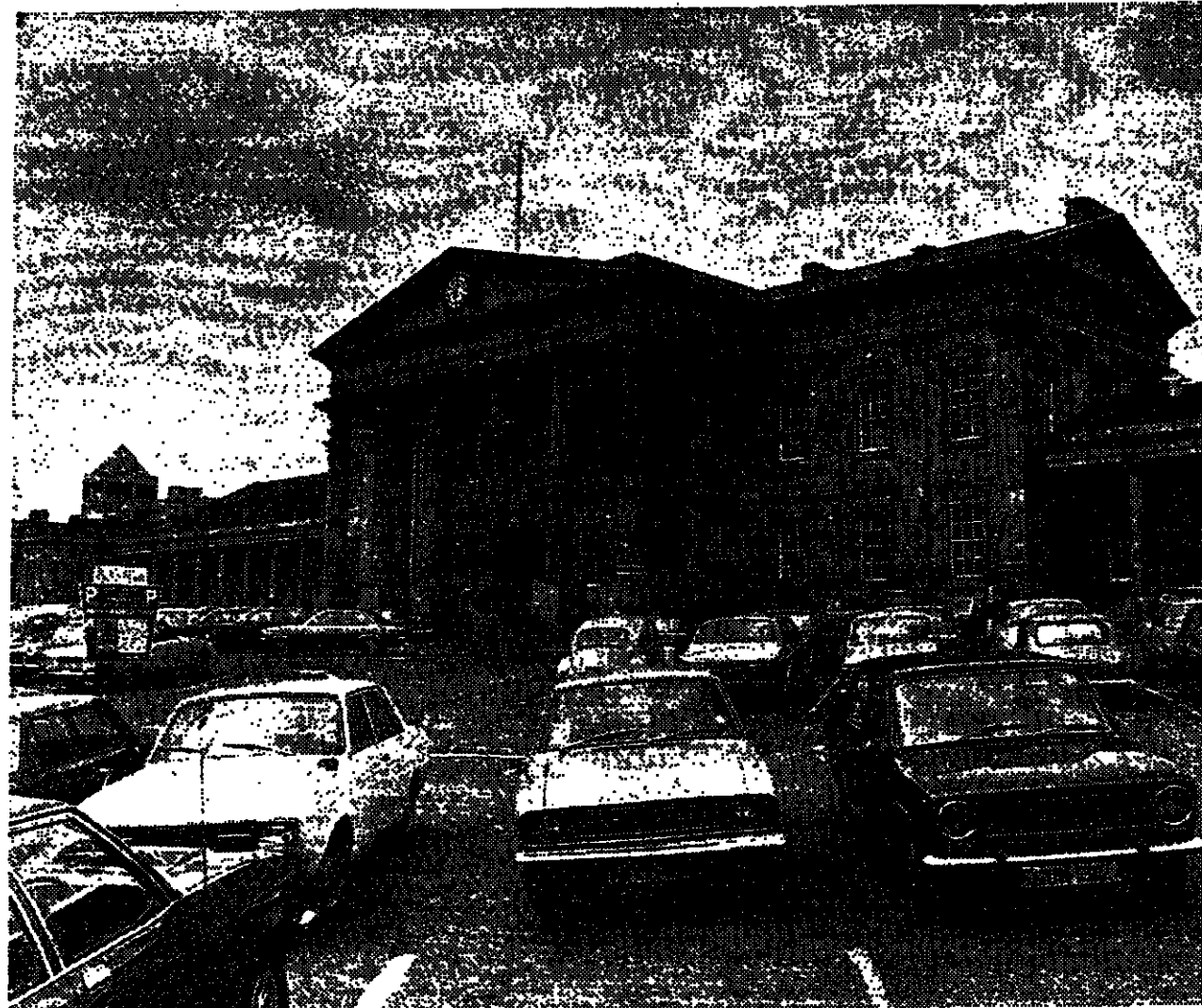
Winners decide against try for new Dublin record

a Special Report on one of the five district councils within the Metropolitan County of West Yorkshire

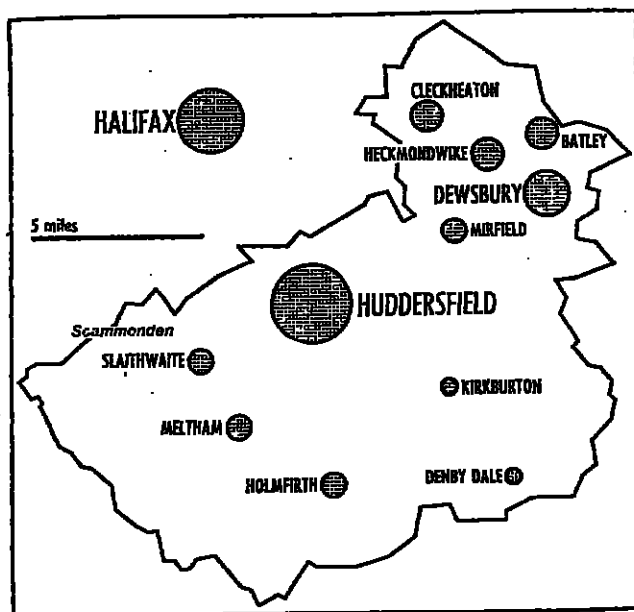
KIRKLEES

Robin Hood brings the communities together

by Patrick O'Leary



Huddersfield is a town that moves with the times. Its railway station (top) may have a traditional exterior, but its new Market Hall (above) is emblazoned with a modern motif.



Strange names and new lines have appeared on the map this year. "Kirklees? Do you represent one of the new Scottish authorities?" This question put to the leader of the new council, Councillor Thomas Megahy, when he attended a national conference recently. Kirklees, with its administrative headquarters in Huddersfield, is one of five authorities within the Metropolitan County Council of West Yorkshire. The others are Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield, and Calderdale, centred on Halifax.

Under the national re-organization of local government, they work in a two-tier system, with the county responsible for such strategic functions as highways, structural planning, police and fire services, and coordination of passenger transport. Kirklees and its neighbours are metropolitan district councils, although Kirklees has decided to drop the word district from its title. This means that they are larger than ordinary second-tier authorities. Local social services, libraries and education come under their control, as well as housing and other normal district duties.

Even council disappeared when Kirklees was born with an area of some 150 square miles and a population approaching 400,000. Two were county boroughs, Dewsbury and Huddersfield, and seven urban districts. As a result the new authority comprises two, if not three, distinct areas. They are Huddersfield, where re-

liance on the textile industry has been diversified with chemicals and engineering, the heavy woolen area running through Dewsbury, Batley and Spenborough, and the rural south, with industrialized towns and villages widely scattered in rich countryside.

Emerging from this bureaucratic upheaval, Dewsbury Town Hall stands black with soot. It seems to be registering a mute protest at the transfer of power to spruce Huddersfield, which has a new civic centre and market hall, and cleaned-up town hall and railway station.

Even before the station, adorned with Corinthian columns, was built in 1847, Frederick Engels described Huddersfield as "the handsomest by far of all the factory towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire".

But other towns in Kirklees have their charms. At Mirfield early in July Dr Ramsey, retiring Archbishop of Canterbury, paid a visit to the impressive buildings of the community of the Resurrection.

Heckmondwike also has handsome church buildings, including the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Spirit and its adjoining school stretching down a hill. This town retains something of a country air, with its open street market causing some traffic confusion. Throughout the area are constant reminders of the centuries-old wool trade. Weavers' cottages can be traced out by their many windows on the top storey, where the looms were worked. Later, in the valleys close to the rivers, came the mills.

Many of these are now disused, but their solid construction makes demolition a heavy task. Houses often rise steeply up the hillsides.

In the south, Emley Moor television tower caps pleasant rolling farmland. The M62, the Pennine motorway, runs in and out of the boundary in one corner of Kirklees. Good road and rail links enable many people to live in the Leeds and work and shop in Leeds. A few commute to Bradford, Manchester and Sheffield. Low-price housing, and the number of long-established building societies in the West Riding attract home buyers.

Kirklees takes its name from a ruined priory north of Huddersfield, where Robin Hood is said to have gone to die. But it was not chosen entirely for romantic association.

The name Huddersfield would not have been acceptable to Batley and Dewsbury. "We started with 50 names, including Wooddale and Brigandine. Finally the choice was between Upper Agbrigg and Kirklees," said Councillor Megahy.

What had been Metropolitan District 6D had found an identity. "It is an interesting area, with tremendous differences between communities," the council leader said. "But I have been impressed by the way they have overcome parochialism. People feared this would be a Huddersfield takeover, but I am pleasantly surprised at the way they are coming to accept the change."

Councillor Megahy said there were 72 members on the new council. Previously he had been on Mirfield

Council, with 12 members. "We have had to adjust to a different style of working," he said. "Much more has to be done by correspondence now, instead of popping in to speak to chief officers."

Of the electors, he said: "I think the tremendous increase in rates has aroused people from their apathy. In some towns where rates were formerly low there will probably be pressure to get more amenities. I believe there is a big potential in this sort of reorganization."

His view has already been proved right. Villagers at Kirkheaton, near Huddersfield, have complained about road repairs and the lack of litter bins. "With the heavy burden," Kirkheaton and other ratepayers are facing, we want a better service now," they said.

Mr Eric Dixon is the authority's Chief Executive Officer. He agreed the area lacked homogeneity but believed the new organization would be able to tackle problems on a broader scale than before. "I spend my time and so do other officers working on structural arrangements at county and district levels," he said. "We have been conscious of wanting to collaborate."

Mr Dixon said that although the area had a high proportion of immigrants, mostly Pakistanis, Muslims, Indians and West Indians, community relationships were remarkably good. It had previously absorbed Irish settlers before the last war, and Poles immediately after it.

Unemployment was generally low, although the Dewsbury and Batley area had

suffered from dependence on the heavy woolen industry. "We could do with a science-based industry in that end of the district," he said.

"We also have a legacy, nineteenth-century town which need redevelopment. We need some office and vice-based enterprises."

Among the 10 directorates set up to administer Kirklees is one for environment and health. In addition to a small public health duties, pushing ahead with small control.

Huddersfield has now been covered, and by 1981 it will be officially a "white area" in a recent plea to Government for increased rate support grants, the council said that in the many of the smaller towns in the area had lacked the money to bring their standards up to modern standards. It also said that while unemployment was low, so were earnings, and many women compelled to work.

The authority asked the central government to help clearing sites of disused helters, brick and clay workings and old railways.

It should receive a sympathetic hearing, Harold Wilson is a local man and became an honorary member of Huddersfield in 1968. Oddly enough a small honour was conferred on Colonel Harold Wilson. T. Harold Wilson sounds like a joke by the worst kind of Tory backbencher, but a soldier received his freedom in 1901 on return from the South African War. Many others in this part of Yorkshire he was a Liberal

Exports surge but region needs broader industrial base

by Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial Correspondent

One might be excused for thinking that an area covering well over 100,000 acres and inhabited by nearly 400,000 people in the heart of what used to be known as the West Riding would be reasonably well known in industry. Yet I had to think twice when the Kirklees metropolitan area was mentioned.

The name is new to many but the region is old. It encompasses Huddersfield, Holmfirth, Heckmondwike, Dewsbury, Batley, Meltham and Marsden, all of which have honourable records in the industrial history of Yorkshire.

This is a far-flung area taking in a large slice of the wool textile industry of the country. The fine worsteds of Huddersfield and the heavy woollen goods of Batley and Dewsbury are well known but when a sprinkling of engineering, tractor manufacture and chemicals is added, that is the sum total of industry in the area. The new Kirklees council is keenly aware of the dangers to the economy of a district that has too many eggs in one industrial basket and is considering a programme of diversification.

To those who tend to measure the prosperity of a region by its unemployment figures it may be said with some conviction that the Kirklees metropolitan area is fairly well off. The July unemployment rate in Huddersfield, for example, was 1.3 per cent. In June and May it was 1.2 per cent which, taking into account the unemployed, may be regarded as virtually full employment. The difficulty is quite the opposite. Textiles employ some 23,500 workers, engineering 17,500, scientific and miscellaneous industries some 12,500 and, according to the Department of Employment, there are serious shortages of skilled workers in most industries, but particularly in engineering.

About one person in three in the Huddersfield area is employed in textiles.

The Kirklees region manufactures a wide range of textiles. Huddersfield's fine worsteds are world renowned and, whether cloth is worsted or woollen, the Huddersfield label is a valuable selling point. Huddersfield textile manufacturers are known as the innovators in the industry, particularly in the style and design of cloth. Creative Huddersfield leads and people in the industry from such faraway places as Bradford unashamedly follow.

The "value for money" cloth, as it is known in the trade—the heavy woollens that come from Dewsbury, but every sort of fabric is made in Kirklees. Words like coatings, skirtings, men's jackets are commonplace. Toy fabrics and slipper fabrics are also made. It is said that the area exports more than a head of population than any other in the country. It is difficult to dispute. Not only are there top-grade textiles but ICI chemicals, David Brown gears, David Brown tractors, and numerous other enterprises swell the export potential.

Generally speaking, the wool textile industry may now be regarded as in a mood of misgiving, as one

industrialist put it. The manufacturers have suffered under an international slump in the industry. They moved suddenly into a period of boom which lasted two years and which is now just over. They have enjoyed a period of euphoria and this has been replaced by what can be described only as a loss of confidence. The world's textiles have been hit by the oil crisis, and the Government's attitude towards the EEC and towards nationalisation of big companies has done nothing to make wool textile men smile.

It is not suggested that there is much, if any, danger of the nationalization of wool textile concerns. What troubles the wool men is that companies like ICI and Courtauld, who supply yarn to the wool textile industry—man-made fibre to mix with wool—might be regarded as leading targets for nationalization.

It is true that the industry not long ago received something of a boost when the Government decided to earmark £15m aid for companies contemplating modernization. There has been a marked increase in recent months of exports to EEC partners and in the first quarter of this year exports of crops, yarns and fabrics to EEC countries showed a 5 per cent rise. In hard cash this amounted to £11.8m. Sales to the rest of the world were £31.9m in the first quarter. This may sound impressive until one realizes that costs have rocketed and it is possible to record an increase in value but a decrease in volume of goods.

Textile concerns are still the biggest employer in the Batley area which it must be admitted sticks out like a sore thumb when one is considering unemployment statistics. The rate at Batley is well above that of other parts of the Kirklees area, standing at 3.3 per cent. This compares with the regional average of 2.6 per cent and national average of 5 per cent. If one looks at men only, the unemployment rate rises to 5.1 per cent, but with one considers this represents 344 men out of work the situation takes on a different light.

Clearly there is room for an injection of industry, or at least an expansion of existing industry, in the Kirklees area.

The view of the Yorkshire and Humberside Economic Planning Council is that the region would be better off expanding existing industry than concentrating on attracting newcomers, and Kirklees may well take the same attitude. The thinking behind this is that, if the various areas of the region are not selective in whom they attract, it will end up with a hotchpotch of companies that are merely branches of firms with head offices in other parts of the country.

Yorkshire and Humberside want new companies to have their headquarters in the region, the place where decisions are taken. Headquarters will provide much-needed office jobs and the more people that can be found while collar employment the more activity will be generated in service industries.

A spokesman for Kirklees Metropolitan Council made the point that the council was anxious to see some industrial and commercial renewal, particularly in the heavy woollen areas. "There is a lot of scope for office develop-

ment and for technologically based industries," he said. In the long term the aim is not so much to solve a problem of unemployment as to secure an upgrading in the wage levels of the area. Once this is achieved it will generate activity in other manufacturing fields because, as people become better off, they will spend more.

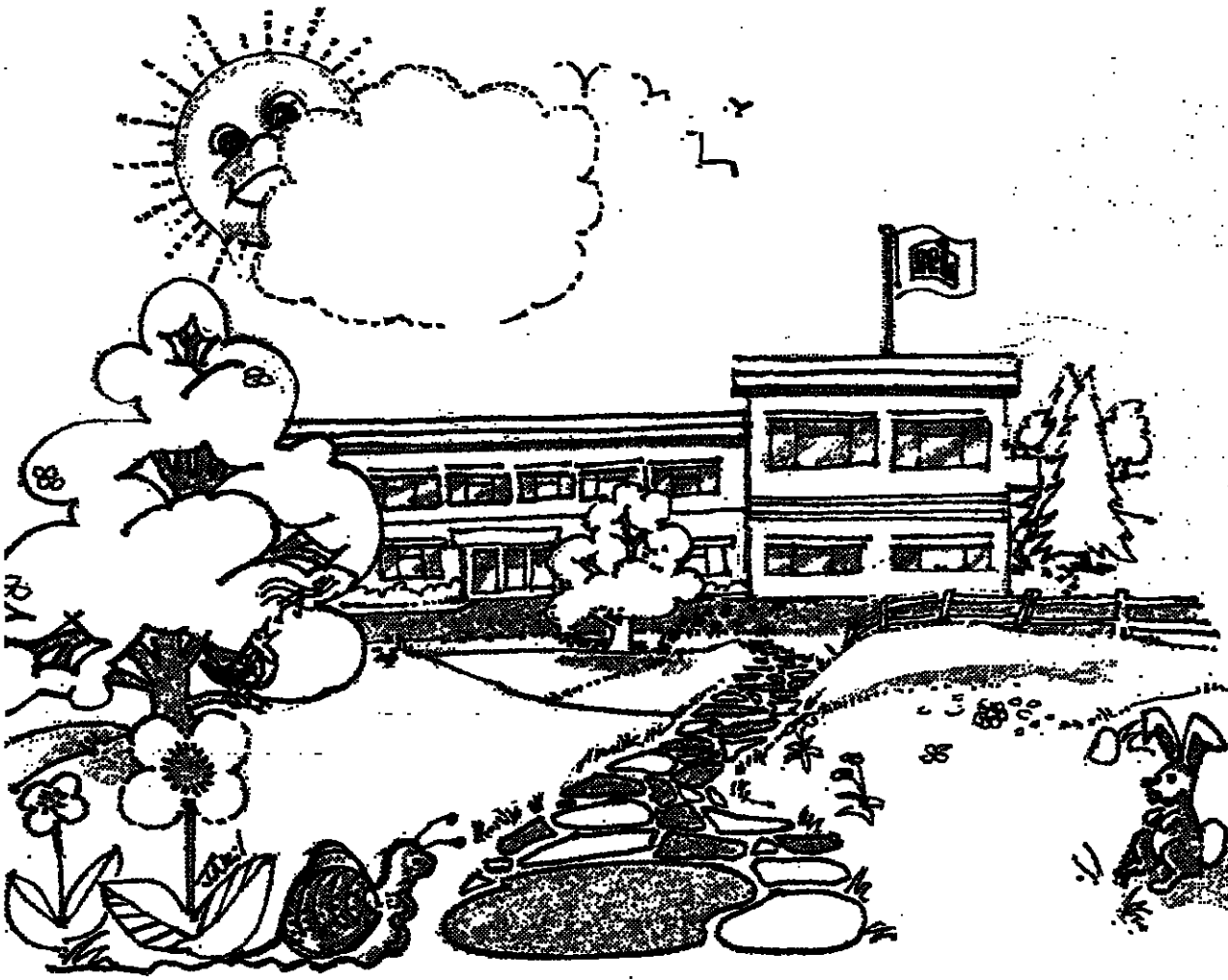
There can be little doubt that the position of Kirklees in relation to the motorway network is already proving of benefit. A new industry

almost, that of warehousing, has sprung up. Apart from facilities being provided on new industrial estates, there are in the area many old mills that have been taken over and turned into warehouse premises so that the region is now becoming known as a distribution centre.

If anyone has a keen eye on distribution benefits it is the mail order companies, and the fact that one prominent company has established itself in a mill in the Colne Valley is evidence

enough of the value of position.

When the M62 is completed in the near future, access to the east and west ports is assured. Within 10 miles the motorway connects with the M1 motorway in the east giving access to north and south routes and in the west the M connects with the M61 doing the same. The region's motorway box has long been publicized as one of the most significant features of its industrial situation.



Put yourself in our place

Generous and imaginative landscaping is an important feature of our new industrial centre in the heart of Huddersfield which is to open in October this year.

Every effort is being made to achieve a pleasant working environment which means a happier staff. It all adds up to more output—better for them, for the company, for the community. Better for everybody.

The Ringway Industrial Centre has been created out of a derelict railway yard which, although only a quarter of a mile from the City centre, had remained unused and unkempt for many years. A newly constructed slip road with direct access off the recently completed Huddersfield inner ring road, leads directly to the main estate.

At present some 45,000 sq. ft. of buildings are nearing completion while a further phase is planned to start shortly. Early occupants include a main British Leyland Dealer.

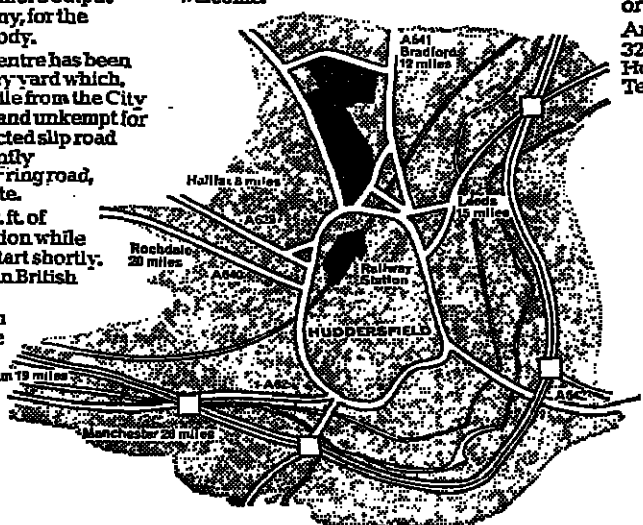
There is quick access from the Ringway Industrial Centre to the newly completed

East/West M62 which has really put Huddersfield on the map in terms of road communications.

Units from 6,000 sq. ft. upwards are available on 25 year leases. Enquiries from both warehouse and factory users are welcome.

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A Slough Industrial Estates Development

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Target of 1,000 new homes a year

Legacy of old houses and a lengthening waiting-list. It has grown in recent years, although since the last war the various authorities in the area have built thousands of dwellings, from one-bedroom old people's bungalows to flats in 17-storey blocks. As in other areas, these towers have attracted the attention of vandals.

For private buyers, Kirklees operates a mortgage scheme offering 90 per cent advances up to £5,000. A variety of estates have been built throughout the area, drawing commuters from other towns as well as people working in local towns.

One resident said: "I do not know any place where houses are cheaper. I bought my semi-detached house near Huddersfield four years ago for £2,950. It is centrally heated but has no garage."

"In January it was valued at £6,100. A similar house with garage near Rochdale, where I work, was priced at £9,000 recently."

Forty-eight per cent of this year's rates will be spent on educational services. The budget provides for increased spending on nursery, primary and secondary schools, as well as expansion of Huddersfield Polytechnic and the two technical colleges in the area.

Temporary classrooms have been provided at many schools. "Temporary" has become a ring-word for some wartime structures are still in use, but the council intends to get rid of these in the next two years.

Such difficulties have not deterred the authority from reorganizing secondary education on comprehensive lines—one of the first purpose-built schools of this kind in the country can be seen perched on a hill above Slaithwaite. Since the area has few private schools, it is understandable that some parents have grumbled at the lack of choice.

At the younger levels, the high percentage of Asian and West Indian pupils in the larger towns puts a strain on resources, especially because of the need for higher teacher-pupil ratios. In Huddersfield primary schools 22.5 per cent are the children of immigrants.

Huddersfield has a polytechnic, a technical college and a college of education. A council official said: "The polytechnic is small but rapidly expanding. There is a considerable amount of development building."

The other higher education establishment in Kirklees is Dewsbury and Batley Technical and Art College.

P.O.L.

Landscaping helps to attract both employers and job-seekers

In common with most other areas in Yorkshire and on Humberside Kirklees is looking for industrial and commercial renewal with the emphasis on the development of office jobs. This means the development of office and factory property ready to accommodate industrial and commercial enterprises which the local authority hopes to attract.

In fact Councillor Reginald Hartley, the Mayor of Kirklees, recently officially inaugurated an industrial and commercial park development costing more than £2m on the banks of the river Calder at Dewsbury. The development is by the Leeds firm, Chellow Dene Holdings, and apart from providing about 300 new jobs in the Dewsbury area it is regarded as one of the most attractive of its type in the country. The site overlooks the river-side, and the completed development will provide a new kind of park-style working environment which, happily, coincides with local authority plans to landscape the river frontage and provide riverside walks.

The project attracted considerable interest and the letting agent, Henry Spencer & Sons, were able to report some time ago that negotiations were at an advanced stage for the pre-let of more than half the development.

On the day that the mayor inaugurated the project, it was announced that Rust Craft Greeting Cards had signed an agreement, subject to planning permission, to take the first 30,000 sq ft of the development and, subsequently, a further similar amount for production purposes.

Mr Colin Hayes, managing director of Chellow Dene Holdings, has said that the Dewsbury project demonstrates clearly that despite what some politicians may say to the contrary private developers still have a significant role to play in the provision of industrial and employment potentials.

The first stage of the Dewsbury project will include advance industrial units, office accommodation and extensive refurbishment of existing buildings. The advance units are scheduled for completion later this year and the offices in 1975.

The development will include about 40,000 sq ft of offices, nearly 23,000 sq ft of advance units in multiples of 3,000 sq ft and a variety of other accommodation.

The site is close to the M1 and M62, both of which are linked to Dewsbury's central area by dual carriage-ways. The development also offers much-needed industrial diversification in the Dewsbury area. Apart from this riverside industrial park, there is another Dewsbury project in Breton Street. The developers are Lapid Developments and the site is at the corner of Headfield Road and Breton Street, within easy access of the M1 and M62. It is an industrial estate and the 15-acre site is being developed in two phases.

The proximity of the motorway network is probably the biggest single selling point that Kirklees can offer. It is certainly evident in the development of the Ringway Industrial Centre at Huddersfield, a project of Slough Industrial Estates.

Slough does not sell its factories, but rents them.

The problems of planning permission, design, construction contracts and local by-laws have to be dealt with by an industrialist building his own factory. Slough reckons that to move into a ready-to-use factory with all these problems taken care of, the place fully serviced and in a sensible location, is a considerable advantage to an industrialist wanting to concentrate on production and growth.

The Ringway Industrial Centre is now under construction with a first stage of 45,000 sq ft. Units of various sizes from 6,000 sq ft—about 90p a sq ft—will be available. The centre is three miles from the M62 which links with the M1 10 miles away. It is a 22-acre site one third of a mile from the town centre and occupiers will be eligible for the various government incentives given in intermediate areas. Taking into account future motorway and trunk road improvements Slough calculates that by next year Huddersfield will be within 30 minutes drive of 3,500,000 people and within four hours of 37 million people.

Kirklees is also formulating a policy for the development of shopping areas. The council is taking as its starting point a special study commissioned by the former Huddersfield Borough Council from Building Design Partnership. In general the conclusions and recommendations produced in the report had been accepted by the new Kirklees authority. But one of the report's principal proposals—the re-creation of a superstore at Birkby previously accepted by the council—was only recently overturned by Mr Anthony Crosland, the Secretary of State for the Environment.

The proposal was to convert old mill premises at Clough House Mills into a superstore with a garden centre alongside. The way is now clear for the company concerned, F. & A. E. Lodge of Huddersfield, to go ahead with its plans with only a slight modification of size made on the recommendation of the Department of Environment's inspector after a public inquiry.

Three proposals for shopping

Mr Peter Clarke, the deputy director of planning for Kirklees, believes that Huddersfield has adequate shopping facilities in the town centre and suggests that any further expansion would be extremely selective.

There are three proposals for shopping developments at Dewsbury which seem likely to be approved but the main concern of Kirklees is a people and shoppers of Kirklees to know that questions of environmental, functional and commercial concern are exercising so carefully the minds of the local authority.

R.K.

Inducing the brass for bands, hoirs and sports centres

is one of the characteristics of the North of England that its inhabitants like to participate in outdoor sports and of cultural activities", Kirklees Council "Soccer, rugby, and net on the one hand, and music, especially brass bands, on the other."

At first the extensive village does not seem to contain anywhere flat enough to play. But on a hilltop is a stretch of turf in prime condition. Clearly more excited areas than the one glimpsed from the train passing another village, with fielders in brown trousers and braces.

The area lacks professional theatres—Huddersfield's Theatre Royal was demolished in 1961—but there are arts centres there and at Dewsbury used by amateur dramatic and operatic societies. Batley has a variety club of more than local fame.

Visiting orchestras play to full halls, but what West Riding people like best is music in which they can join, particularly brass bands and choirs. From 1932 to 1967 Sir Malcolm Sargent conducted the Huddersfield Choral Society, "my choir", as he called them.

They have the advantage of the town hall, whose acoustics are widely praised, and a fine organ. Still, their Messiah does not go unchallenged by other choirs in neighbouring valleys.

Musical enthusiasm shows signs of dying out. "There is a strong interest in music of every sort in the schools", a Kirklees official said. "We have an increasing number of youth orchestras."

The vocal power of Association football fans has been muted lately. Huddersfield are in the Third Division, and teams in Leeds, Manchester and Sheffield draw the gates. A new manager, Bobby Collins, has been appointed to restore

softball cricket was in them to something like progress. Indoor nets are available for more serious practice.

A couple of miles away is the village of Kirkstall, birthplace of George Hirst and Wilfred Rhodes. These were the great cricketers whose last wicket partnership won a Test victory over the Australians in 1902.

Other kinds of boatmen have a marina in Huddersfield, with prospects of another being built at Mirfield. The area has plenty of canals, rivers and streams suitable for recreational activities if they could be cleaned.

It seemed strange to find an American family at breakfast in my hotel, but the Peak National Park stretches into Kirklees. Tourists also enjoy the Brontë associations. The three sisters worked at a Mirfield school.

Huddersfield art gallery is strong in modern artists, with works by Stanley Spencer, John Nash, Ivon Hitchens, John Piper and Graham Sutherland. L. S. Lowry's "Huddersfield 1965" appears to reflect a man who has grown more optimistic in old age.

The chimneys still smoke but his skies and buildings seem brighter the step of his people springier, and his dogs more hopeful than once they were. The work contrasts well with Sheila Fell's sombre "King's Mill".

Away to the south Holmfirth was holding an art exhibition of its own. The organisers charged 20p for entry, good value for the variety and quantity of work on show, particularly as coffee and biscuits were included.

P.O.L.



Television provides a landmark. The Emley Moor tower, built of reinforced concrete and topped by a lattice aerial, reaches a total height of 1,084ft.

Savings accounts

House owners loans

Cheque books
Cheque cards
Credit cards

Personal loans

Foreign currency

Investment accounts

Current accounts

Latenight opening

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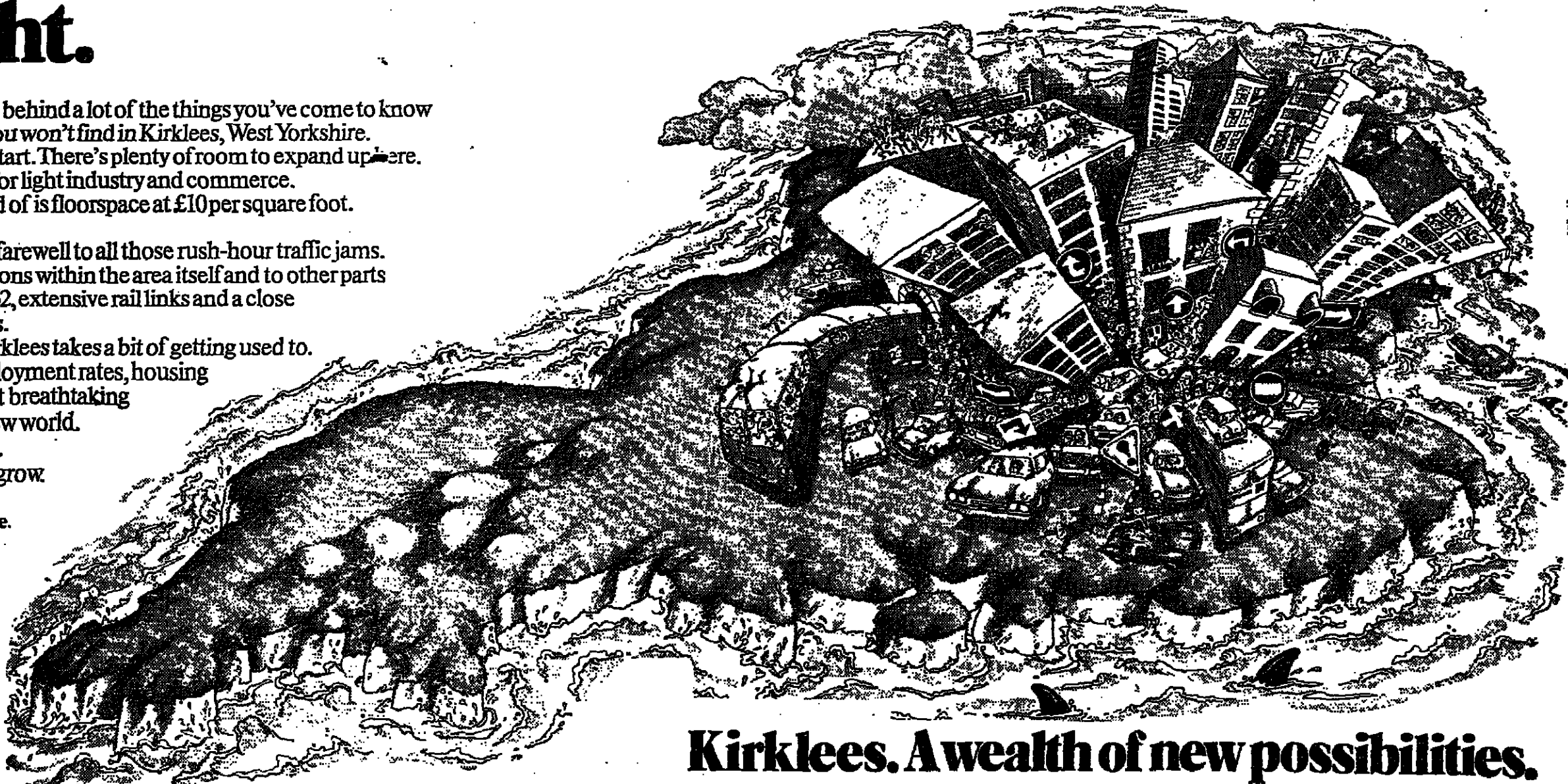
Then of course, you'll be saying farewell to all those rush-hour traffic jams. Kirklees has excellent communications within the area itself and to other parts of the country. These include the M62, extensive rail links and a close proximity to major ports and airports.

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Kirklees. A wealth of new possibilities.

Why the Greek government has most at stake in the horse-trading over Cyprus

As Mr James Callaghan begins the second phase of talks on the Cyprus crisis in Geneva today, he may well find himself called upon to intervene more decisively in the dispute between Greece and Turkey. Until now he has managed to stay neutral, but as the fighting continues it seems likely that his Greek and Turkish colleagues will now try to pull him down off the fence. Britain has strong military and air forces in Cyprus. Until now they have kept clear of the fighting and confined their role to one of rescue and supply. But there is now a danger that, unless a true ceasefire and a true agreement are established soon, they will find themselves invited by one side or the other to join battle.

George Mavros, who only a few weeks ago was in the colonels' prison camp on the island of Nicosia, is now Greece's Foreign Secretary and deputy Premier. He negotiated the July 30 ceasefire agreement and will be Greece's representative in Geneva again today. Yesterday he spoke to me on the telephone from Athens. He said: "I do not appeal to the goodwill of the British, I appeal to their sense of duty. They made a commitment, not a gesture of goodwill. They are a guarantor power, they have a presence there and they have the means to implement the decisions—not only the one taken by the U.N. Security Council, but also the agreement signed by myself, my Turkish colleague and Mr Callaghan."

After the Turkish invasion Greek forces in Cyprus became heavily outnumbered and they were bound to get the worst of the fighting, especially as Turkey has control of the air. The new government, more than half of whose members served prison terms under the colonels, were plunged straight into the crisis and into talks where they had to negotiate from a position of military weakness. Clearly they are looking for ways to redress the balance and Mavros's words seem to imply that Greece may be looking to Britain to use her forces from the sovereign base areas to enforce the various agreements.

From talks with other Greek Government sources it emerges that Greece will be placing a literal interpretation on the words "guarantor power" which appear in the 1959 Zurich Agreement. Their position now seems to be that the three guarantor powers have not only a right to intervene militarily, but also an obligation, once the sovereignty of Cyprus is threatened. After all, what is a guarantor? The Greeks feel that the word implies a duty, not a privilege. Only a few days ago Turkey made use of their rights under the treaty to prevent what they thought was an attempt to unite the island with Greece. The precedent has been set. Greece may now feel that she and Britain have a right and an obligation to use force to prevent Turkey from exploiting her present military

superiority, especially by seizing Greek villages after the ceasefire. Mr Mavros spoke with some bitterness of Turkey's violations of the ceasefire of July 22 and of the agreement of July 30. The Turks broke the original ceasefire more than 80 times, he says: "One would at least have thought that they would have stopped after we signed our agreement. But you only have to look at a map, day by day, and you will see a continual expansion of their positions. I do not see why we should seek a new agreement until we are sure that the one we agreed upon will be observed by the other side. I do not subscribe to the theory that bilateral agreements commit one party and not the other."

What Mr Mavros wants is "the restoration of the status quo ante, the return to normality in Cyprus, the withdrawal of all forces". He, Mr Callaghan and Mr Turan Günes would then be able to get down to serious talks on a new Cyprus constitution. "The constitution of 1960 was absolutely impossible. I think it was responsible for much of the tension in Cyprus which led to the last crisis. It could not work. Nevertheless, it will be the basis of the talks."

On Saturday the foreign ministers will be joined by the representatives of the two Cyprus communities—Glafcos Clerides and Rauf Denktaş, "whom I have accepted as the Vice-President of the Republic". As soon as these talks get under way there is bound to be heavy horse trading on the division of power. Under the 1960 system the Turks received 30 per cent of the seats in Parliament. The new government has 15 members of a 50-man Parliament, which is wrong be-

cause the Greek community is 82 per cent and the Turkish community 18 per cent. A fair solution would be to give them 20 per cent, just 2 per cent more than their share of the population.

In the face of the crucial issue is not the division of parliamentary seats, or even the division of portfolios in a new Government, but the degree of autonomy and blocking power which will be allowed to the Turks. Under the 1960 system separate majorities of Greek and Turkish members were required to pass bills, and by blocking such bills the Turks could make government impossible, which they eventually did in 1963, effectively bringing power sharing to an end. In the next few days the Turks will be requiring safeguards, while the Greeks will be unwilling yet again to give them the power to make government impossible.

The Turks will also wish to maintain the self-government which, since power sharing broke down, they have built-up in their enclaves. They now have their own police, schools and law courts. Their young men often grow up not speaking Greek and without any contact at all with the 82 per cent majority on the island. The Greeks regard this as creeping partition and will oppose it.

The official Greek view is that the country is now united in the face of this external danger and that the Cyprus issue poses no threat to the new democratic system. "In any case, we do not intend to stay long time in power," says Mavros. They will hold elections very soon and in the meantime the government is broadly based, including socialists as well as right-wingers and excluding only the communists.

But other government sources have given their view that the Cyprus issue is connected to the internal situation.

"Politics are politics and in the long term defeat or humiliation over Cyprus are bound to have their effect," I heard yesterday from a Government source. "The truth could be expressed more dramatically, that extremists both from the right and from the left are waiting like vultures for Prime Minister Karamanlis and his men to come to grief over Cyprus, in which case the left might profit from the general disarray or the military might return to power with cries of 'I told you so'."

This is why the new government, which knows that it enjoys the goodwill of most of world opinion, feels the need for more tangible assistance.

"The Cyprus problem is a delaying factor to the process of restoring democracy," says Mavros: "We have to give top priority to the solving of that problem. In order to be restored in Cyprus things will have to be normal soon, but unfortunately the ceasefire has not been implemented. This is a problem of international order, because when resolutions of the Security Council are not respected, then what remains?"

Mr Mavros feels that, given the appalling circumstances under which they took office, the new government has made progress in its two weeks of existence: "There is no oppression today. There are no concentration camps. The military police cannot arrest anybody. We have restored order by bringing back into force the 1952 constitution. We are moving as fast as we can, but after seven years of bitter dictatorship it is

not all that easy. It is not like pushing a button."

There are two particular questions I was told by another government source in Athens yesterday, on which the Cyprus crisis has delayed decisive action, the monarchy and the punishment of people who committed inhuman crimes under the previous regime. The question of the monarchy has been put on ice until the Cyprus crisis passes. Tass the matter will be solved by a free expression of the Greek people. Exactly the same answer applies to the people who have committed crimes. This matter will be raised too eventually, but only after the external danger has passed. The Government feels that the final judge must be the Greek people. They will decide how harshly or how leniently they wish to proceed.

There are some urgent cases where the achievement of people who might be dangerous have to be restricted, or where quite obvious injustices have to be corrected, and these are being dealt with now, within the limits of the time that the Government can spend on them. But they cannot be dealt with properly until Cyprus is settled."

Mr Mavros had kind words for his British opposite number. "Mr Callaghan worked hard and was very helpful." But Britain's task in the talks beginning today looks like being far more difficult than it was 10 days ago. This time the Greek side will not be content with British neutrality. It will ask for British support to redress what it considers the injustice of continual Turkish

advances, both territorial and political. It will ask certainly for diplomatic support, perhaps for the centre supporters of the Greeks of the right as well as the left are already going through a period of fervent anti-Americanism, which will be magnified by the sudden absence of President Nixon, under whose suzerainty the colonels ruled Greece for five and a half years. Greece sees the July 30 agreement as a defeat and any further defeat would amount to a national humiliation. The loss of Kyrenia, for instance, would at once be compared with the loss of the former Greek cities like Smyrna and Constantinople, the wounds of which have scarcely healed.

Already cries are widespread for Greece's withdrawal from Nato, not only from communists, but also from people of the centre, supporters of the new government. The result of this would be catastrophic to the alliance. Turkey gives Nato control of the Dardanelles and of entry to the Black Sea. The loss of Greece would be especially in view of the continual expansion of the Soviet navy. But Greece's contribution is equally valuable—control of the Aegean and the provision of important bases in Crete and the Piraeus.

Mr Mavros showed no inclination to challenge the British presence in Cyprus: "The bases are on British territory and they are not an issue. They are political realities, their existence, as well as that of the huge radar station on the top of Mount Troodos, depends on Britain maintaining the good will of the Greeks, who population of the island. Mr Callaghan will have a hard job trying to survive these crushing pressures while he is in Geneva."

Nor can one forget that today's crisis was caused largely by the hands of the colonels, a regime which was supported for years by the American administration and by many people in Britain, and which tried, through the National Guard which it controlled, to make a "quick grab" for control of the island. "This government had no responsibility for the crisis," says Mavros. This is true, but it is he and his colleagues who will have to sort out the mess left by their predecessors.

Turkey's aim in today's talks will be to obtain safeguards for her people in Cyprus and a guarantee that they will never be swamped by the Greek majority. Britain will be trying to protect her own interests on the island, her bases which give her some extra influence within Nato. She will also, together with the United States, be doing her best to avert the growing danger of confusion and disruption of the alliance. But for Greece the result of the talks is more important, for it could mean the difference between national pride and humiliation, between democracy and dictatorship.

Nicholas Bethell



The negotiators: Mr Mavros, Mr Callaghan and Mr Günes.

Vladimir Maramzin: An appeal to both writers and readers

Joseph Brodsky, aged 34, is one of Russia's best and best-known young poets. He is a Jew from Leningrad where he was a leading figure in a group that was rather loosely known as "bessnits". In 1964 he was sentenced to five years' forced labour as a "parasite" but was released early following widespread protests. Two years ago he suddenly appeared in the west, having been "advised by the police" to leave Russia. He came unwillingly and has been living in America. He is now on a brief visit to London, where he wrote the following statement in protest against the arrest of one of his best friends:

This past week it was reported that the writer Vladimir Rafailovich Maramzin was arrested in Leningrad by KGB agents. Maramzin's name is certainly less known to the general public than Solzhenitsyn's. Perhaps this arrest will

disclose to the reader that there is yet another writer in Russia. To put it in plain language, Russia is that country where the name of a writer appears not on the cover of his book, but on the door of his prison cell.

I am writing this not only because I consider Vladimir Maramzin the most outstanding Russian prose writer of the postwar generation, nor simply because I am privileged to be his friend. I am writing above all because, as predicted from his open declaration, which appeared in the July 18 issue of the *New York Review of Books*, he is under pressure for compiling five volumes of my writings and sending them to the West for safe keeping. The author of a foreword to this collection, Mikhail Heifetz, a journalist, has for some time been detained for investigation, under the threat of a seven-year prison term. The writer of a com-

mentary to this introduction, Edim Etkind, a professor at the Herzen Pedagogical Institute and author of numerous studies on the theory of translation, as well as on French poetry, has been expelled from the Writers' Union, fired from his job, and stripped of his academic degrees.

In connexion with these events I would like to say a few words, and they may sound strange. Leningrad, the city where I was born and lived for 32 years, until my expulsion on June 4, 1972, is known in the Soviet Union as "the cradle of the Revolution". As such, it claims a somewhat special status, only nominally subordinating itself to the federal government in Moscow. It is as a separate state, with its own government, its own laws, its own secret police. Like Caesar's wife, the Leningrad branch of the KGB is above suspicion and hardly subject to control. In the course of the

past decade I have had the opportunity of being a regular object in its various exercises. As with provincial organs of state anywhere in the world, its agents are indolent and tend to perform their given tasks with the least expenditure of energy. And the task currently given to local organs by the central headquarters in Moscow is the intensification of the ideological and administrative struggle with so-called nonconformists (*inakomyslenniki*). Thus, in Maramzin's arrest, so as not to burden themselves with the creation of new cases and yet to demonstrate to the Moscow authorities that it is indeed at work, the Leningrad KGB has turned to whipping a dead horse. It is, after all, some two years now that I have been in the United States.

Whatever opinion I might have of my poems, I doubt that even a five-volume anthology of them, never intended for publication (and without even a pos-

sibility of publication) could constitute the slightest threat to the Soviet government. I am certain that the KGB agents themselves share this view. However, the Soviet government, in contrast to traditional police states, occupies itself not with the suppression of its political opponents but with the spiritual castration of its 250 million citizens. Thus literature and everything related to it, even posthumously, becomes the main target of the KGB's domestic activity. For more than half a century Russian writers have been killed, exiled, put in prisons or in mental institutions.

In this light what is now happening in Leningrad no longer merely intrigues as a paradox of police action. It instils horror. What is frightening in the case of Maramzin is precisely that he is a writer. In no sense is he a dissident. (The word "dissident" is itself a deluding word, by its etymology as if calling for negative reaction on

the part of the government.) As with every true writer, his primary concern has been use of the language and feeding of his family, rather than dealings with government authorities. These he simply ignored. But in Russia this is not easy to do. The government treats its subjects either as enemies or as slaves, and all the more so when they are writers.

I appeal to everyone who holds a pen in his hand to step forth in defence of Vladimir Maramzin. For literature, whether it be Russian, English, French, Italian, German, or any other, is the spiritual property of all, and no-one can be allowed to lay hands on it. Speaking of those who hold a pen, I appeal not only to writers but to readers as well. For the imprisoning of a writer is the same as the burning of a book.

Joseph Brodsky

Poet in Residence, Michigan University

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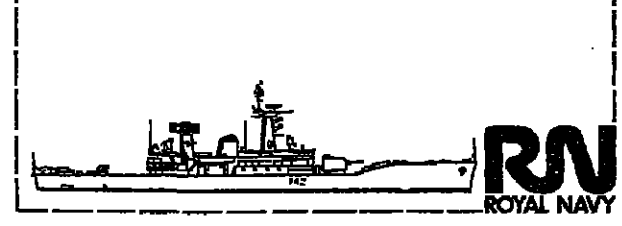
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(Note: For a full career commission you must have a minimum of 2 'A' levels.)



Heating is a question of philosophy rather than technology. The central schism is over whether it is best to heat an environment or an individual. Examples of the two conflicting philosophies come in an exhibition which opened in London yesterday and in the deliberations of a panel concerned with heating churches.

The exhibition, at the Design Centre in Haymarket, is called *Warmth Without Waste*. It features the fashionable theory that the best way to keep a house warm is to stop hot air getting out. Thus it shows many forms of insulation, particularly that foam which looks like ginger candy-floss, for injecting into gaps in walls and roofs.

Stark infra-red photographs show how much expensive heat disappears into the atmosphere. Inject your foam and you can keep your house warm enough to undress in, while using less fuel.

I am philosophically opposed to this approach. Heating the indoor environment is fine, but what about the outdoor environment? I have always believed that what makes winters in London comparatively mild is all that spare heat streaming out of houses, raising the outdoor temperature the crucial percentage of a degree which cuts the edge off the cold. Now the technologists want to stop that.

Instead, they devote themselves to such extravaganzas as the Integrated Environmental Design (IED) for commercial buildings. This, according to the display at the exhibition, is based on the notion that because heat escapes through walls, the optimum building is

the one which can enclose the largest area in the shortest walls. This seems a rather elaborate way of saying we should have square buildings. I have more sympathy for the Church of England's approach. Their panel on church heating has come up with a recommendation for a "churchgoing kit", consisting simply of warm clothing, saving the expense of producing heat which ends up in the church rafters. I like that idea. Stop messing around with foam. Just wrap up warm and hug somebody.

Old frauds Dr Zhores Medvedev, the Russian geneticist who was deprived of his Soviet citizenship last August, has an article in next month's issue of the American magazine, *Gerontology*, debunking the claims of superlongevity in areas of the Soviet Union, Kashmir and Ecuador. Despite the thousands of Soviet citizens claiming to be anything from 120 to 165, and despite the widely publicised discovery of a valley of Methuselahs in Ecuador, Medvedev agrees with the *Guinness Book of Records*: the longest anyone with reliable documentation is known to have lived is a mere 113 years.

Medvedev says the trouble is that newspapers make a lot of

noise about the claims to exceptional age, without noticing any of the apparent contradictions. For instance, it is an accepted biological fact that women's expectation of life is statistically greater than men's, yet the great majority of the supercentenarians are men. Women less often exaggerate their age," says Medvedev, "and men get more honours, publicity and special treatment if they do."

Though the Soviet Union has particularly large and famous concentrations of improbably aged people, Medvedev points out that at least one man who claimed to be 128 and was lionized in the Soviet papers was subsequently exposed and ridiculed. He was a World War I deserter who had forged papers and was really only 78. Nor has the Soviet Union gone further in making a state cult of long life. It was Colombia which published a stamp of the world's oldest man in the 1950s, a Colombian then claiming to be 169.

Old peers The House of Lords is about to get its first extant centenarian, which may surprise foreign visitors who suppose that longevity is one of the qualifications. She is the Countess of Kinnaird, who will be 100 next month and is

more generally known as the Dowager Viscountess Stonhaven.

Next in the race to support the assertion that the House is a gerontocracy is Lord Salter, the Minister in Churchill's Governments, aged 93. Other notable front-runners, advertisements for the sale of life on the red leather benches are: Lord Moran, Churchill's doctor, 91; Lord Shilwell, 90 in October; Lady Spencer-Churchill, 89; Lord Montgomery, 88 in November; Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser of North Cape, 86. An interesting non-starter is Lt-Col the Hon Rupert Barrington, 97 this year, heir to Lord Barrington who is only 66.

The oldest Peer on record was Baron Penrhyn, who died in 1967, aged 101 years, 74 days.

Looking back On Tuesday night the West German Embassy hosted a viewing of paintings by Rudolf Korktrak, a German who left the country more than 10 years ago and now lives in England.

The painter seemed bemused at the embassy's interest in his work. Among his recent paintings is a series called "No-stalgie", which is bitterly critical of wartime Germany and the relics of Nazism that still live in Korktrak.

Korktrak mentions the current mania for nostalgia and explains his title as "my inability to be nostalgic for a time from which I still suffer". The embassy had diplomatically described his paintings as anti-war, a description Korktrak was eager to reject. "It seems rather futile to be against

Who has the wealth Mr Healey wants to redistribute?

Now that the Government's proposals for a new Tax have been announced it seems appropriate to discuss the distribution of wealth. With shares at their lowest values for years, and the economy in its worst state since 1929, there is little point in putting forward elaborate schemes for redistributing non-existent wealth. The data offered by the Institute of Economic Affairs, the right-wing free market research body, for the most part, refer to 1969-70, the last year of Mr Wilson's white heat of technology administration.

Data of the distribution of wealth and income even before the inflationary crisis are astonishingly confused. The wealth figures—that is holdings of assets—are derived mainly from death duty yields, and the income statistics come from the Inland Revenue. These two sources are highly unsatisfactory because the actual distribution of wealth and income is only partially reflected by them. What the poor owe and earn, for example, has to be inferred as they do not show up. Of course, tax avoidance and evasion is widespread. There are other sources of information that may be used, and scholars like Mr Tony Atkinson of Essex University have done so, to illuminate the vexed matter of how unequally wealth and incomes are distributed.

The common impression used to be that with the advent of Marks and Spencer, which dresses most of us to a uniformly high standard, and of ruinous marginal rates of taxation, we were all ground down to a level of equality that would have astonished our grandparents. As against this impression, however, Mr Atkinson and others have shown bleaker facts—that there is widespread poverty, and that by the hands of the colonels, a regime which was supported for years by the American administration and by many people in Britain, and which tried, through the National Guard which it controlled, to make a "quick grab" for control of the island. "This government had no responsibility for the crisis," says Mavros. This is true, but it is he and his colleagues who will have to sort out the mess left by their predecessors.

This recent impression is what the Institute of Economic Affairs has set out to dissipate by an incisive analysis of the data that are available. When you think that the Tories have been in office for almost three thirds of the period since the Second World War, and that they profess to believe in a property-owning democracy, it is astonishing that they do not seem to have thought of collecting the facts upon which a proper study of the question could be based. Indeed, until Sir Claus Moser began jangling up the Central Statistical Office, the figures on income and wealth were a disgrace. We can expect an improvement in the future. In the meantime what George Polanyi and John Wood have done will be exceedingly useful, at least for debating the issues with some degree of seriousness and relevance.

There are two separate matters. The first concerns the whole idea of income and wealth, which is not an easy matter to define. The second concerns the collection of meaningful data about income and wealth.

Excluded from wealth are collective wealth (the railways and roads, the steel industry and so on), though a national debt is included in private wealth; and the best things in life (said to be free) are excluded from income. Take some practical problems. We are all entitled to a £10 a week state pension (or annuity). This is a valuable asset, omitted from calculations of wealth, although the state annuities are included. Or the third of the population living in council houses have security of tenure; that house-room does not count as wealth, but it is certainly worth something. There are more serious, and more technical, problems, but these illustrate the sort of diffi-

culty. If we now get four weeks holiday a year, and pay, for example, the better off over their actual home pay is not changed.

Even so, the authors suggest that 31 per cent of total personal wealth in 1970 was owned by 1 per cent of adults, which was a far smaller proportion than they cited 40 years before; most important, the use of wealth was more spread out, the rest of the community. This is probably due to home ownership, a far smaller proportion of the population, but more savvies by the middle class come from. The conclusion that might be drawn from this is that a more important source of equalization of wealth is the encouragement of relatively small savings. In this connection, if the Tories had been indexing of small savings, the "great inflation" began then wealth would already be more equal, because the loss of savings would have been enormous. It is still not a late. Similarly with low ownership. There is scarcely a council tenant in the land who would rather own his own house or flat if it involved a greater weekly outgoings. Has always been a mystery: me why all council house tenants were not turned into mortgage repayments by some Tory but the fact is that, perhaps if they ever got in, the is the sort of thing which will overrule the Treasury in the housing officials' reply.

But, of course, one of the main reasons why wealth is unevenly distributed is because inheritance is all. The relationship is complex. If there were no families of wealth, then income would be distributed more equally; there were no income great wealth would not be accumulated. At last! All great wealth is inherited and, indeed, inheritance is all right, because (it is said) it gives great wealth some great responsibilities. The case for income inequality is different. The case is that without unequal rewards, no pushing effort would not be forthcoming. Again, what is the known. Of the true net effect of all the taxes we pay and the state benefits we receive, astonishingly little is known. The annual figures for family income are published in the official statistics are based on the family expenditure survey, but the take-up of health and educational benefits is based on assumptions, not upon verification of the use people make of these services.

There are a few more esoteric points, of interest to economists and theoretical statisticians to practitioners. One is the persistence of a pattern of income differences over a long period of time, still largely unexplained. The other is the whole idea of "redistribution" of income implies that the initial distribution is "natural". If it were not a raffle-off at source, as it were, and we were allowed, not as not gross, we would not talk redistribution in the first place, but rather relative in total consumption of all goods and services. Different families.

Be that as it may, allowing for the fact that old people earn more than young, and that old pensioners have smaller families than mothers of large families, people similarly situated. No unequal are they? The top 1 per cent got about quarter of total personal income before in 1969-70, and just about 2 per cent after tax. Band that it is still a bit raw.

These are parts of the social fabric that ought to be examined.

John May

How Much Inequality? (Cambridge University Press) £3.95. Pp. 128. ISBN 0 521 08506 8.

fence), Jean Lecanuet (senator) and René Haby (education minister). They had said the new law had been warned that they must better next term, and other had been threatened with a pension or extension. It was which of our own Cabinet ministers would tremble if Mr Wilson were to introduce such a practice here?

Big birds The kestrels nesting in the Commercial Union in the Tower of London, which I reported last month have apparently been surviving the premises for some years before deciding to settle. A French of Felixstowe tells that he noted a pair nesting in the building in 1969, and in 1970, when he believes they tried to nest.

Kestrels, he says, are fairly common in London. Chatterbox RAF officers, he reports, would spend times waiting on the roof of the House of Commons, from 1944 to 1947, as it hovered over Chancery Lane in 1970.

French believes kestrels with men, too. In 1968 a kestrel was seen in the House of Commons, near the Tower of London, with a mouse in its beak, and spotted a somnolent meeting of civil servants in progress. Unable to believe its eyes, he postponed his lunch and went back for a second look.

Doomwatching is spreading in children's television. The son in yesterday's Play School was called Let's All Twitch Together.

There have been a few recent years when the time has been completely

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A WELCOME INNOVATION

An inflationary world where commercial contracts are complete without an escalator clause and no wage settlement is acceptable without a threshold agreement, it is not surprising that the Government has now recognized that savings media could also offer protection against future falls in the value of money. For disillusionment with conventional forms of saving investment has rarely been greater than it is today. Money flowing out of the National Savings movement faster than it comes in. Building societies have been forced to accept Government finance to meet their funding commitments. Rising interest rates have dragged gilt-edged and other fixed-interest securities. Ordinary shares are at their lowest level for over a decade. Inflation, or the fear of inflation, is at least partly to blame in every case.

The Government's initial response to the problem has been understandably cautious. It has decided to launch two new National Savings schemes indexed to the price level, but seems anxious to ensure that any general move in the direction of indexation takes place only after a good deal of further thought. Thus the first of its schemes involves a five-year period available only to those who have reached retirement age. The main concern of the Government is the protection of the value of money, rather than of capital, it seems a somewhat half-hearted answer to the problem and is, in any case, subject to a £500 limit. So many National Savings

instruments, its tax exempt status exposes it to the charge that it will do more for the elderly rich with existing tax liabilities than for the elderly poor.

The second scheme—an index-linked Save As You Earn scheme—should be of more general appeal, though here too the scheme's contractual nature and the £20 limit on monthly contributions suggest that it is not intended to provide aggressive competition for other savings instruments. Yet though the immediate impact of these new schemes may be fairly limited, they must be regarded as the first step towards a radical change in the traditional relationship between borrowers and lenders throughout the economy. Therefore a good deal of hard thought and hard work will be needed if their long-term implications are to be fully appreciated by the time they are formally launched in nine to twelve months' time.

At stake is the most fundamental financial tradition of all, which is that the borrowing of money carries with it the obligation to repay neither more nor less than the sum borrowed, plus interest. It is on this basis that all borrowers—governments, public bodies, private firms and individuals—have operated: though, as holders of War Loan bonds, governments occasionally bend the rules by deciding to repay nothing at all. In the past, the basis proved acceptable to lenders as well, especially when market forces were allowed to determine the rates of interest at which the lending takes place.

To "index" indebtedness, thereby making the borrower's repayment commitment an open-ended one, would at first appear to strike at the roots of financial prudence. In fact, it need prove no more disruptive than the present situation where borrowers incur liabilities which are constant in monetary terms and use them to finance assets whose future monetary value may be totally unpredictable. It is an imbalance which can theoretically result in huge windfall profits one year and bankruptcy the next. Intelligently introduced, indexation could benefit borrowers as well as lenders. There is certainly no need to regard it as a desperate admission that hyper-inflation is around the corner.

Some of the practical problems of implementation will admittedly be great. For instance, building societies and banks can scarcely index any of their deposits unless they index a corresponding volume of their advances as well, a decision which might prove politically difficult to implement. Companies may find it hard to index some of their borrowings without risking the wrath of existing creditors whose loans are fixed in monetary terms. But none of these problems should prove insurmountable. All that is needed is the recognition that unpredictable changes in monetary values require a fresh approach to the terms on which money itself moves throughout the economy. Without that fresh approach, the outlook for the healthy development of savings institutions and capital markets will remain clouded.

Reinforcing the watchdog role of MPs

From Professor Alan Thompson
Sir, The most impressive feature of the Watergate investigations is the manner in which America can apply the most detailed and impartial legal scrutiny to the elusive and complex arena of executive decision-making.

Those of us who are interested or involved in questions of efficiency and equity in our economy—whether at national or regional level—can perhaps learn something from the techniques of scrutiny and appraisal which America can bring to bear upon public mis-spending and abuse.

Making allowances for all the different weaknesses and strengths in our two systems of government, I believe that Parliament could make more effective use of MPs who are trained lawyers. As Mr Alistair Cook has pointed out, it is a truly formidable and reassuring experience to see a committee of American legislators, consisting exclusively of trained lawyers, pursuing a line of investigation with the minimum of party point-scoring and the maximum of genuine concern to get at the truth. There may be a similar place for an all-party committee of lawyers in our own House of Commons.

I would also like to see the Ombudsman system—both at national and regional level—given a sharper, more professionally investigative direction. As one who as an MP took part in the early discussions on the Ombudsman, I have always thought that the Ombudsman should be a lawyer. He must possess independence of mind, professional facility in the marshalling of evidence and assessing its weight, and a determination to pursue the truth whatever the status and authority of the person under interrogation.

For these reasons I believe that lawyers make better ombudsmen

than ex-civil servants. This implies no criticism of the latter: it is merely that their qualities lie in other fields. Furthermore they may have spent a lifetime (often with great distinction and with the highest motives) making the views of great departments of state palatable to parliament and the public.

But these are not always qualities which reassure the citizen who is fighting a lonely battle against the overwhelming weight, evasiveness or secrecy of authority. He wants to see his case pursued with the techniques and powers of scrutiny which the best lawyers and judges give to their work. As Professor S. A. de Smith has pointed out in his scholarly and witty appraisal of the Ombudsman system, there has been a surprising unwillingness to use trained lawyers. Furthermore the Ombudsman's terms of reference have been "conservatively interpreted despite the prodding by the Select Committee".

It is difficult for lawyers to demand a greater emphasis in the system without inviting the accusation of self-interest. It can also be argued (no doubt correctly) that the legal system itself is subject to inefficiencies, inadequacies and delays. Nevertheless, as a non-lawyer, I believe that the public would be reassured, and the watchdog functions of parliament reinforced, by a greater use of trained lawyers in those areas of public activity (including major planning enquiries) where expert evidence is not always what it seems, and where professional cross-examination is still the best weapon (imperfect as it may be) against misrepresentation. Yours faithfully, ALAN THOMPSON, 11 Upper Gray Street, Edinburgh 9.

Can democracy survive inflation?

From Mr Edward Hyams
Sir, Either our economic condition is as bad as Conservative economists and most of your correspondents on the subject say it is; or it is not.

If it is then there can surely be no question about what must be done; there's only one tested way to cure inflation—strict rationing of all commodities to reduce consumption to what we can afford and ensure its fair distribution amongst all.

If it is not as bad as you and most of your correspondents claim, then I suggest that you think again about the wisdom of generating a mood of desperation.

What really must alarm any man or woman of fifty or more, is the cry being raised by the right for "a strong leader". We've seen some in our time, sir: Mussolini, Hitler, Stalin, Franco and Salazar, for example. Their method of saving capitalism, whether of the classic variety or the state monopolist variety, was to depress the standard of living of the majority by police terrorism.

If Parliamentary democracy is not up to the task of making it clear to the people that the promised benefits of technological progress have been grossly over-estimated—which I suspect is the case only because they were never controlled by reference to population growth and the claims of primary producers of food and energy sources—then, in the name of our traditions and of our self-respect, let us turn left and forwards, not right and backwards; to a democracy wider and more direct, not to a repudiation of it by recourse to a "leader".—the German word is *Führer*.

Yours etc, EDWARD HYAMS, The Old School House, Brampton, Bedford, Bedfordshire.

From Mr Paul Watkins
Sir, I am not sure that Lord Chalfont is right in suggesting (August 5) that the people of this country feel "a contempt for parliamentary democracy". What we feel, I suggest, is rather an unmitigated contempt for the current crop of parliamentary democrats. Without wishing to be fulsome, I cannot help being struck by the difference in calibre of some of the recent con-

tributions to your columns and the utterances of the spokesmen of the political parties.

Anybody who read Peter Jay's bleak but brilliantly lucid exposition of our economic dilemma a few weeks ago cannot but have been appalled by the superficiality of Mr Healey's mini-budget and the Opposition's response to it. If the motto of the last election was "Who rules?", that of the coming one might well be "Who cares?"

But if one's first reaction is to accuse the politicians of cynicism and irresponsibility, my experience in trying to pick a living among the wreckage of the most efficient livestock industry in the world suggests to me that we must seriously question whether they really have much idea of what is going on. It is hard to take seriously a Government which tinkers with consumer subsidies while a great industry is gasping like a landed fish.

We have had plenty of warnings in your columns that "economic disaster" may be coming. Since nobody—politicians, management or workers—is seemingly doing anything constructive to prevent it, it seems reasonable to assume that it is indeed coming. But what, in terms of our individual lives, jobs and incomes, does "economic disaster" actually mean? Few of us have the remotest idea. Is it not, Sir, your duty now to spell this out for us and give us some practical advice on how to prepare ourselves to meet it?

At what stage do we dig up the delphiniums and plant the perpetual spinach? At what stage do we let the lawn grow and buy a couple of lambs? The most prudent readers will no doubt by now have constructed of their most well advanced but it is not too late for some advice on drawbridges.

Finally, can you offer us any reassurance on Lord Chalfont's warning (August 5) that the Army might have to take over? To a former naval man that is the gristliest prospect of all.

Yours faithfully, PAUL WATKINS, Pastures Farm, Sotherton, Halesworth, Suffolk.

DR KISSINGER'S METHODS

Mr Nixon's Administration troubles Dr Kissinger emerges from the rubble bruised but not seriously wounded. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has given him the vote of confidence at he demanded at his press conference in Sababurg on June 1, when he said: "I cannot conduct my office if I have to devote my energies to disproving allegations of perjury; nor do I believe that the United States in conduct an effective foreign policy with a Secretary of State who is under such attack." He is right to make the challenge. Now he should be in a much strengthened position to guide American foreign policy through an awkward transitional period. Everyone should be relieved. Dr Kissinger is a great Secretary of State, and his resignation could have been a tragedy. But the episode will have done no harm if it makes him a little more cautious in future, for if he is as one weakness which could ill tarnish his achievements is a tendency to be impatient about accepting limits on the means by which he pursues his ends.

He brought the Vietnam negotiations to an end by means of an exceptionally brutal bombing of North Vietnam and secret bombing of Cambodia. His first meeting with China was an exercise in very secret and deceptive diplomacy. In the Middle East he skirted dangerously near a brink of losing the confidence one side or the other. In

negotiations with the Soviet Union he has left a trail of speculation about secret deals, so far unsubstantiated.

In these matters his honourable intentions have not been questioned. Diplomacy is bound to be a slippery business sometimes, and most of Dr Kissinger's conjuring shows have earned him justified applause. His success, though not total, has been sufficient to allay criticism. But there is a broader element of doubt creeping into commentaries on his policy, and since it concerns the proper place of moral values in American foreign policy it has some relevance to Watergate.

To anyone with memories of the crusading zeal of some earlier administrations it is a relief to be rid of false postures and empty moralizing. A cooler calculation of the national interest is both more honest and more effective. But Dr Kissinger is in danger of swinging too far. In his preoccupation with the balance of power and strategic alliances he has made it clear that he cares little about the internal policies of allies such as Greece under the colonels, or negotiating partners such as the Soviet Union. Nor has he much patience with the desire of the West Europeans to make the freer flow of people and information a condition of détente with Eastern Europe. His concern is with the agreements among governments, regardless of their complexion.

This sounds very hard-headed and realistic but it is not necessarily so. There is, in fact, nothing like a clear-cut choice between moralism and realism in politics the moment one gets beyond simple military alliances against common enemies, when the only thing that matters is the size and location of an ally's army. In modern conditions it can do very real damage to the United States to be closely identified with some of the nastiest regimes in the world, especially when these regimes are overthrown by people who then turn against the United States. In complex forms of cooperation with the Soviet Union the nature of the regime, its attitude towards human rights, its openness to information, its attitude towards written agreements, can be very relevant. In foreign relations as a whole it matters in less tangible but important ways that people should associate the United States with values such as truth and democracy.

If Watergate is a salutary shock to the American system it also gives Dr Kissinger something to think about in his conduct of foreign policy. He may have an even freer hand now, and long may he flourish; but he may be mindful of the risks he was exposed to in a matter which raises issues similar in principle to those involved in the conduct of foreign policy.

RISKY COMPROMISE FOR SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS

The South African newspaper proprietors have yielded to government pressure and submitted to the humiliation of adopting a code of "self-censorship" which many of their editors said they would not pose on themselves last year when Mr Vorster demanded they put their house in order "or else". This retreat has been understandably condemned by many, indeed most, leading editors and journalists, though a number condone it as a regrettable necessity. It can obviously be preserved, and if it does serve, in the interests of the public at a whole, an adequate measure of the press's already rich diminished freedom to report events that have a racial motivation. The proprietors owe to their staff and to the public to clarify this point.

Mr Vorster certainly went far this year towards committing himself to censorship. His attacks on the English-language press were capriciously received at his election meetings. Yet it is possible that the proprietors may have been bluffing. If they do not explain further, many will wonder if they have. For it is not Mr Vorster's interests to introduce censorship. He has always at the last ounce of political

advantage abroad by using the outspokenness of the English-language press to rebut accusations of racial dictatorship and a police state.

Still less could he wish openly to implement suggestions made by Dr Mulder, his Minister of Information, for a register of journalists that would reduce journalism practically to a state-controlled profession, and ultimately replace the existing cadre of liberal-minded but skilled and circumspect reporters by Government stooges (as has happened to other professions). All such developments, though pleasing to the verkrampste Afrikaner element, would be a dire last resort.

The new code may be a compromise reached behind the scenes. Much will depend on how it works. The editors who argue that for the press to discipline itself against racial "incitement" is a dangerous surrender have a strong point. The courts themselves have found the charge of incitement hard to define or prove. Clearly no substantial newspaper in South Africa conditions would deliberately incite racial conflict. But the Press Council's criterion is apparently not to be intent but effect. This implies that a news-

paper can be held accountable for subsequent events that have many other causes. The new code may be limited to such cases as where biased reporting of an industrial dispute might be followed at once by rioting. Even this is invidious. If, however, it is meant to apply to accusations arising from the whole worsening racial situation in South Africa as decreed and exacerbated by Government policy, it will become increasingly difficult to report vital day-to-day news, perhaps even Government proceedings and statements.

The press would indeed then be censoring itself to Mr Vorster's liking. The editorial discussion of policy (which he says is free) would become self-censoring in a news vacuum. There is the risk that if self-censorship is applied in any way that goes beyond the normal ethics and the acute sense of self-preservation that distinguishes South African journalism, the Government will infiltrate the system and take over for its own ends the apparatus so conveniently erected. Nothing short of the editorial adulation handed out by the Afrikaner party press is ever likely to reconcile Mr Vorster to the English-language press.

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Television and crime

From Mr Denis Forman
Sir, The incidence of violent crime in the United Kingdom may be attributed to a number of causes, including the effect of World War II on children born in the late thirties and early forties, the increase in the number of broken homes, the extra year (now two years) added to the school leaving age coupled with the shortage of work for school leavers, the problem of integrating immigrant communities into the life of our large cities, the persistence of sub-standard living and social conditions, and others.

Violence in Britain, however, is not an isolated phenomenon. It must be seen against a rising level of violence in many parts of the world, including the United States, Africa, Latin America, Northern Ireland and in the semi-military war zones of Vietnam and the Middle East. Amongst the most horrifying of recent developments have been murder by bomb and the threat of death to airline passengers and others by hijackers and extremists.

All of this is reflected by television, along with the other media. Whether or not any part of this violence is stimulated by a small number of television programmes which include violent action is a matter for conjecture and continuing study. Most of us who work in television would accept the phrase quoted by Mr Holbrook (letter, August 3) that there is a "modest connection" between screen violence and violence in society. But the interaction between television and society is two-way, complex and cannot be reduced to black and white arguments supported by the simplistic use of statistics. It was certainly not the purpose

of my previous letter to belittle the educational effect of television. Rather it was to poke some gentle fun at those who hold an idea fixed that there is a direct and instantly measurable relationship between rising crime rates and television (and before television—films); such people always attribute any increase in crime to the small number of programmes which include a measure of violence, but they would never countenance that any drop in crime could result from the influence of the great majority of popular television programmes, which reflect decent and kindly human relationships, and a respect for the law.

Yours faithfully, DENIS FORMAN, Chairman, Greater London Television Limited, 36 Golden Square, W1.

From Mr N. C. Brenton
Sir, On a recent trip across the Channel in the British Rail Sealink vessel, The Maid of Orleans, I had occasion to be sitting up on the deck eating lunch, due to the fact that it was overcrowded downstairs and I could find nowhere to sit. As I sat there, I watched with fascination as two of the crew emerged from below carrying between them a dustbin full of rubbish from the buffet, walked past the four giant rubbish containers standing on the deck, and calmly tipped the contents over the side of the boat.

What price "pollution-free" transport now?

Yours faithfully, N. BRENTON, Little Winhurst, 95 Seaford, Hayling Island, Hampshire.

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University buildings

From Mr Ian Murray Leslie
Sir, On one aspect only of Professor Douglas's letter on "The Structure of Essex University" (August 3) do I feel competent to comment: the suggestion, if I take her meaning correctly, that the thinking which lies behind some of our new universities is based on a mistaken social theory (of permissiveness) and that this in turn produces "a kind of social symbolism". This latter phrase Professor Douglas defines as "a junior common room, no senior common room, no territorial identity for the teaching department", and thus establishes a link between undergraduate behaviour and the design and architecture of a university's buildings.

I have not seen the Essex building, but I recall discussing six years ago in Vancouver the possible link between the concept and architecture of the then new Simon Fraser University and the very serious riots in which some of its students had been involved. I asked whether responsibility should not largely rest on those who directed university on a mountainside some miles from the city centre with few facilities for recreation or for the fostering of those individual cultural and social interests which are a vital part of the older universities, and where the small, crowded, old colleges were replaced by a single concrete concourse capable of accommodating 3,500 students who must be at

the mercy of any demagogue with a loud-hailer.

The life of any young person should be one of simple progression—from a room, from a house, from a street to a neighbourhood, where relationships with others of his kind can grow within a known and defined environment. To jump him into a large-scale institution which is ill-defined and an environment which is ill-defined is to increase the sense of homelessness to which your correspondent refers. Is it surprising that unrest sometimes follows?

The policy behind the creation of new universities in the New World is undoubtedly tending towards very large institutions, of 20,000 and even 25,000 students. Something of the same trend is discernible in Great Britain. Use the moment come when the influence of mere size on environment and the design of university buildings, and of a consequence on undergraduate welfare and behaviour, should be the subject of closer study?

The outcome of such investigation might lead to a re-examination of the more intimate university more closely associated with the life around it, and so in turn to a greater selectivity of student and competition for places. Am I alone, sir, in thinking this of itself might be no bad thing?

Yours sincerely, IAN MURRAY LESLIE, 4 Catherine Street, Aldwych, WC2, August 5.

Britain and the EEC

From Professor J. H. Burn, FRSE
Sir, It is indeed strange that anyone suggests that entry into the Common Market should be decided by a referendum. History is a good guide when the circumstances of the Act of Union in 1707 between England and Scotland are considered.

G. M. Trevelyan in his History of England points out that in Scotland "Trade and industry were still on a very small scale", and that "Glasgow had as yet no shippers of its own. The Act opened the way for the coming of the big firms to Scottish industry and agriculture, and made the Scots participants in England's trade privileges all the world over."

But the Union involved the absorption of Scotland's Parliament and Privy Council in those of England. It was a bitter sacrifice of Scotland's pride, but it was the necessary price for her material and economic expansion."

Now if the Union had been decided at that time by a referendum, can anyone doubt that the Scots would have refused to join?

Schoolgirl language

From the Reverend R. W. D. Fenn
Sir, I fear your correspondent, Mr H. W. W. (August 2), is a little surprised when he arrives at his new comprehensive school. I have taught for several years in a mixed comprehensive and the girls are not only as well versed in Anglo-Saxon expletives as the boys, but also show a complete disregard for the sensibilities of the adults who may hear them, whereas on my recent visit to Mr Werton's former school, Cranleigh, where I spent some time with the boys and walked about the school unheeded, I noticed that they did at least show some discretion in the timing of their expletives; the girls at my school don't.

Yours faithfully, R. W. D. FENN, Glasgarn Vicarage, Glasgarn Wells, Powys.

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For Mr Wilson to talk of a referendum on a point where national pride is involved, and where the issues are so complicated that the ordinary voter (like myself) cannot discuss them in other than general terms, is unworthy of a Prime Minister.

He at least is aware that such a referendum would be an abomination to the great majority of the British people from 1914 to 1918, and again from 1939 to 1945. Can Mr Wilson be sure we will not be fighting Germany for a third time? Will he tell the electorate that entry into the Common Market may avoid just that?

Oxford still has part of its city walls, built to protect its citizens from attacks from its nearby enemies. English towns no longer need walls, and human progress consists in bringing larger communities within which wars no longer occur. It is strange to see so many Labour members turning their backs on progress!

Yours faithfully, J. H. BURN, Balliol College, Oxford, August 5.

legacies which grateful Christian folk make to their parish church. I therefore speak from some experience in this; but always ready to add to it. The executors' solicitors invariably demand a receipt, upon receipt of which they allege that they will make payment.

Disliking this, I now reply with suitable gratitude and add, rather formally, I, Mark Ruston, Clerk, Master of Arts, do hereby undertake to send a receipt immediately upon receiving... It seems a long way round, but it works.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, MARK RUSTON, Vicar of the Round Church and Rural Dean of Cambridge, 37 Jesus Lane, Cambridge.

Tastes of a squirrel

From Mr Peter Ury
Sir, *Russula adusta* is an edible mushroom, as any European from the Baltic to the Vienna Woods will confirm, and until Englishmen stop calling this excellent delicacy a mere roadstool, the squirrels in Sir Eric de Norman's garden (letter, August 3) should make the most of the deal he has offered them. Yours sincerely, PETER URY, 16 Daleham Gardens, NW3.

Lake District traffic

From Mr Alan Mattingly
Sir, In his Regional Report from Windermere (July 29), John Barnes pointed out that 20 million people will soon be within day-trip range of the Lake District. The affluence problems that this will cause the national park hardly bear thinking about. Yet, at the same time, the one remaining railway link the Lakes is in a sad state of decline. Services on the Oxenholme-Windermere branch line have been cut back in recent years and it was feared at one time that the line would be axed completely.

There have been signs of a revival of interest on the part of British Rail in recent months, but it could hardly be said that BR is alive to the line's tremendous potential. A few weeks ago, an attempt was made by members of the Ramblers' Association to arrange for a charter train to be run from Hull to Windermere. Despite assurances given to us by the Deputy General Manager of London Midland

Your protection is our business

SUN ALLIANCE & LONDON

British Leyland seeks speed-up of scheme to cut its work force

By Clifford Webb
British Leyland is expected to speed up its scheme to cut its work force by 10 per cent in the next few weeks. The company is now in the process of negotiating with the unions over the details of the plan. The scheme is part of a long-term strategy to improve the company's financial position. The company has been facing a decline in sales and profits in recent years. The plan involves the closure of several factories and the transfer of workers to other parts of the company. The unions are concerned about the impact of the plan on their members and are demanding more time to negotiate the details. The company insists that the plan is necessary for its survival and is willing to negotiate with the unions. The plan is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

Wales TUC attacks steel closure policy

By Alan Hamilton
Labour Staff
Criticism was made yesterday of the British Steel Corporation's programme of closing steelworks in Wales. The Wales TUC attacked the policy, saying it was a "sell-off" of the industry. The union said that the closure of steelworks would lead to the loss of thousands of jobs and would damage the Welsh economy. The union is demanding that the government intervene to prevent the closures. The British Steel Corporation has said that the closures are necessary to improve the company's financial position. The company has been facing a decline in sales and profits in recent years. The closures are part of a long-term strategy to improve the company's financial position. The company has been facing a decline in sales and profits in recent years. The closures are part of a long-term strategy to improve the company's financial position.

Engineers' union preparing huge pay package for early next year

By R. W. Shakespeare
Leaders of 2,500,000 engineering workers who meet in York today will prepare for their next industry-wide claims on pay and conditions. This is likely to be the biggest package of demands ever tabled with the Engineering Employers' Federation. The union is preparing a huge pay package for early next year. The package is expected to include a significant increase in pay and improved conditions. The union is demanding that the employers accept the package. The employers have said that they are not willing to accept the package. The union is threatening to go on strike if the employers do not accept the package. The union is preparing for a long and difficult negotiation with the employers. The union is determined to win its demands. The union is preparing for a long and difficult negotiation with the employers. The union is determined to win its demands.

Delay over American Trade Reform Bill threatens Gatt dates

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Aug 7
Prospects of the United States Trade Reform Bill getting through Congress in the near future are now extremely remote. It is most likely that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) will have to rearrange completely the plans it has made for a new round of trade liberalization talks next year. Mr. William Eberle, the President's special ambassador for trade negotiations, said today that the chances of achieving successful negotiations on schedule in 1975 will diminish seriously, unless Congress clears the pending trade Bill next month. Senator Henry Jackson, however, commented that "quite apart from my amendment the Bill is already running into trouble." The Bill will be vetoed by the President if it contains the amendment proposed by Senator Jackson, and the Senator told journalists here in quite forceful terms that "the amendment will be in the Bill come what may."

Hill Samuel in US plea over Herstatt

By David Blake
Hill Samuel and the First National City Bank of New York have filed a joint petition in a New York federal district court asking for a declaration that I. D. Herstatt of Cologne is bankrupt under United States laws. The petition is designed to protect the interests of the two banks by making a claim on their behalf as the American assets of Herstatt, which was closed in June by West German banking authorities as a result of heavy foreign exchange losses. Both Hill Samuel and Citibank risk losing heavily as a result. Hill Samuel has said that it is owed \$2m as a result of a foreign exchange deal which was only half-completed at the time of Herstatt's closure.

Retail case for easing curbs ready

By Patricia Tisdall
At an exhaustive meeting in London yesterday, the Retail Consortium finalized its arguments for changes to government controls on prices and profits. The consortium is preparing a paper outlining the relaxations which the retailers say are essential, is being prepared by Lord Redmayne, chairman of the consortium. It is expected to be sent to Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, within a week and to be followed up by discussions early in September. As evidence for their case, the consortium commissioned a survey from Peat Marwick, accountants, and the findings were discussed at yesterday's meeting. The survey, carried out in strict confidence, examined the trading position of a number of leading retailers between April and June. It is understood to show that a great many stores are trading with net profits of 25 per cent or more below the ceiling imposed by the Price Code. The consortium wants the curbs on profits brought into force earlier this year, relaxed. The curbs reduced retailers' gross profits by 10 per cent, obliging some to cut prices to meet the new limit. The general cutback in consumer expenditure, however, appears to have justified the retailers' fears that the gross profits curb would have a disproportionate effect on net profits.

Alcan (UK) deliveries hit by Canadian cuts

By Edward Townsend
Alcan (UK), one of the country's biggest aluminium suppliers, last night declared force majeure on its supply commitments to the United Kingdom, Eire and Scandinavia because of a cut in aluminium deliveries from Canada. Much of the company's home market is supplied from its smelter at Lynemouth, Northumberland and the 6 per cent Canadian cut is not expected to have serious effect on its customers, which include the building, motor and packaging industries. A spokesman said, however, that deliveries would be extended. Alcan in Canada has already declared force majeure because of the problem, mainly resulting from production difficulties at its Arvida smelters in Quebec. The parent company expected the reduction in supplies to continue until the end of the year, slicing \$8m (about £3.3m) from the group's consolidated profits. Aluminium now being produced at Arvida has a purity below normal and certain ingot products are more seriously affected than others. These include special high strength alloys for sheet and plate, some building materials and high quality extrusions. Alcan (UK) said that the supply reductions would apply to all customers, but that it was possible to negotiate with some. Alcan Booth's United Kingdom subsidiary would also be affected. "In the present circumstances of high demand, force majeure is something we have tried to avoid because we would want to build up a reputation of continuity of supply and reliability," said the spokesman.

Union leader angered by Benn 'snub'

By Our Northern Industrial Correspondent
Mr Dan McGarvey, president of the Boilermakers' Union and chairman of the Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades Union, was angered by the "snub" of Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Minister for Industry and other Labour ministers for failing to consult fully with the unions, both on nationalization plans for the industry and over the departure of the chief executive of Harland and Wolff. Mr McGarvey, whose committee represents 180,000 shipyard workers, complained that the unions had not been informed either that responsibility for the Harland and Wolff yard had been passed to the Northern Ireland office, and that the unions had only learnt that Mr Ivor Hoppe was relinquishing his post as chief executive of the yard "by reading it in the press". He said: "Here we have major decisions being taken affecting the whole future of the industry, and the last people to go to know about them are those who will have to carry them out." Mr McGarvey said the union leaders would be seeking an immediate meeting with Mr Benn. "We had more meetings with John Davies and Christopher Chataway (former Conservative government industry ministers) than we have ever had with the new messiah," Mr McGarvey said. Speaking at a news conference after a meeting of the shipbuilding committee, Mr McGarvey was angered by what he regarded as a snub by Government ministers over the nationalization statements and the decisions affecting the future of Harland and Wolff.

Oil chief stresses vital role of shale deposits

From Our US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Aug 7
With the Federal Energy Project Independence by November, shale oil's position as the play energy source of the most controversial issues. Project Independence aims to make the United States self-sufficient in energy by 1980 and oil interests are clashing with environmentalists on shale oil's role. At a Colorado hearing, Mr Robert Baldwin, president of Gulf Energy and Minerals, a Gulf Oil subsidiary, said: "No matter how fast we build nuclear power plants, no matter how much oil is found in the Arctic or elsewhere, the nation's oil shale resources will ultimately have to be used." But the FEPA faces immense pressure against shale oil development and the oil industry has given warning that a serious shale programme could be undertaken only with the aid of large investment grants and subsidies from the federal government. Mr Baldwin said there was more oil in the shale rock of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming than in all the Middle East, but it would cost between \$750m (£312.5m) and \$1,100m to build a 100,000 barrels per day production facility. "The Gulf executive said: 'What is needed now is a coherent government policy which recognizes that the time for shale oil has come and provides private investment the climate to go to it.'"

Fresh Nixon resignation rumours boost Wall St

New York, Aug 7.—Share prices leapt ahead again today, making one of the largest gains in months, on speculation that President Nixon will resign. The Dow Jones industrial average closed 23.78 points up at 797.56, representing an increase on the index of 45 points since the start of this week. The market is now thoroughly dominated by events in Washington, with prices on the stock markets reacting in line with resignation speculation. The way the markets performed today indicates there is now little doubt among investors that the President's resignation is imminent. Only a most powerful statement by the White House, maintaining that Mr Nixon is determined to stay in office, will prevent the stock markets from rallying still further tomorrow. Trading was light and slow early today. The first real spurt came on a report that a Providence, Rhode Island, newspaper had been informed by a close associate of the President that Mr Nixon had decided to quit. This news, from the Journal-Bulletin, triggered a 15 point Dow index advance within 30 minutes. The President's resignation is imminent. Only a most powerful statement by the White House, maintaining that Mr Nixon is determined to stay in office, will prevent the stock markets from rallying still further tomorrow. Trading was light and slow early today. The first real spurt came on a report that a Providence, Rhode Island, newspaper had been informed by a close associate of the President that Mr Nixon had decided to quit. This news, from the Journal-Bulletin, triggered a 15 point Dow index advance within 30 minutes.

Government and builders to set up joint committee

By Malcolm Brown
Whitehall and the building industry are to set up a joint committee to examine the problems of private housing. A four-man delegation from the House Builders Federation, led by Mr Dick Stelfox, its president, spent 90 minutes yesterday with Mr Reginald Leese, Minister for Housing and Construction, discussing the critical state of the market. One of the first problems which the group will analyse is the need for 50,000 new houses. Many builders have stopped new building until this crisis is cleared. The joint committee is to meet again next month to review the situation. During yesterday's meeting, Mr Stelfox laid particular emphasis on rising costs and their implications for future house buyers. Builders are particularly concerned at the rate materials are being shunted down the country. It is feared that unless a speedy solution is found, materials capacity and labour may be lost for ever. This would lead to a new cost spiral when demand in the industry picks up.

BP gets \$350m loan for Alaska pipeline

British Petroleum has arranged a \$350m (£145m) loan from a syndicate of 30 American banks led by Morgan Guaranty Trust to finance its share of the trans-Alaskan pipeline. The loan takes the form of a revolving credit which matures in four years' time or upon the completion of the line, whichever is the earlier. It is a five-year term loan. BP is to have a 15.84 per cent interest in the 789-mile pipeline, which will be built and operated by the Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. BP also has a further indirect involvement in the pipeline through its 25 per cent stake in Sohio which, in turn, has a 33.34 per cent interest in the pipeline. Earlier estimates suggested that the cost of the pipeline would be about \$4,500m, but latest estimates say it could exceed \$5,000m.

More Honda plants abroad

Tokyo, Aug 7.—Honda, the Japanese motor-cycle manufacturer, plans to set up assembly plants in 26 more countries, the company said. It already has similar plants in 24 countries, where parts and components shipped from Japan were assembled in 29 factories last year, accounting for 30 per cent of Honda's overseas sales of 2,300,000 machines. A spokesman said that in most cases Honda, which had invested \$77m (about £32m) abroad, had set up these plants as joint ventures with local interests. To beat growing costs and a threatening shortage of labour at home, the group was now planning to extend overseas production facilities. Some of the planned factories would be fully owned by local interests. The spokesman said work was now under way on a big plant in Brazil, which would start production by early 1976.—Agence France-Press.

Germans drop charges against petrol groups

Berlin, Aug 7.—The Federal Cartel Office has dropped proceedings against five oil companies on charges of making unduly large profits after the Middle East oil crisis. Market conditions have changed since verbal hearings were held with Deutsche, Texaco AG, Deutsche BP AG, Deutsche Shell AG, Esso AG and Veba AG, a spokesman said. The office can only rule on the situation prevailing now, he added.—Reuter.

Three directors of Corporate Guarantee resign

Three non-executive directors of Corporate Guarantee Trust, a member of the consortium involved in a bid to acquire Ashbourne Investments, have resigned after the consortium's refusal to implement a Takeover Panel directive. They are Mr A. C. Heber-Percy, Mr D. J. Jack and Mr G. A. Yablow. In their statement issued yesterday, they claim that "decisions have been taken by the other directors (who, together with their family interests, control Corporate Guarantee Trust) without the knowledge of the full board." In these circumstances they do not feel that they can serve the interests of the shareholders of Corporate Guarantee Trust by continuing as directors.

BRITISH TAR PRODUCTS LIMITED

Years ended 31st March

	1972	1973	1974
Profits before Tax	180,371	226,703	757,589
Earnings per share	1.74p	2.44p	5.28p
Gross Dividends per share	91p	95p	1.00p

The results for the year incorporate those of Wyndmouth Lehr & Fatouh Ltd. and William Pearson Ltd., which companies were acquired during the year.

The group turnover was £7,937,975 (1973 £2,253,597) including exports of £1,805,475 (1973 £211,563).

The Storage and the Chemical manufacturing and trading activities all contributed to the rise in profits.

The investment policy in new and existing projects will continue in view of the healthy financial condition of the Company and its strong and proven management team.

The current year has started well and the Board is confident of future prospects.

P. H. Lloyd,
Chairman.

Copies of the report are available from the Secretary,
123 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5EA.

Gulf States Co sues over gas contract

Beaumont, Texas, Aug 7.—Gulf States Utilities Co has filed a multi-million dollar damage suit in Louisiana District Court against United Gas Pipeline Co, a Pennzoil subsidiary, over United Gas's failure to supply the contracted amount of natural gas. Gulf States said this forced it to spend millions of dollars to modify electric generating facilities, and also caused significant increases in the bills of Gulf States' customers in Louisiana and Texas. It also petitioned the Louisiana Public Service Commission to make the net recovered amount that is related to increased fuel costs available to compensate customers. According to the Gulf States Utilities suit, in 1965 United Gas Pipeline had contracted to supply Gulf States with the natural gas needed to operate two of Gulf States' power plants for the period ending January 1, 1967. The suit further alleged that in November, 1970, United Gas began cutting the gas needs of both power plants, forcing Gulf States to buy natural gas and fuel oil from other suppliers at substantially higher costs.—AP-Dow Jones.

How the markets moved

Rises		Falls	
Barlow Rand	10p to 180p	Broken Hill	25p to 48p
Cons Tin	10p to 162p	Brown Shipley	10p to 15p
Campari	2p to 30p	Budge Bros	5p to 11p
Dunelm, W.	20p to 154p	Comb Eng Strs	4p to 43p
Rothchild	7p to 25p	First Nat Fin	1p to 13p
St Helens Sees	1p to 24p	Herbert, A.	1p to 11p
Sturla, G.	1p to 8p		
Yule Catto	21p to 28p		
Lanc Fox		Hamersley	
5p to 65p		10p to 85p	
Parkinson, Sir L.	4p to 34p	Lafarge	2p to 12p
Phillips Lamp	8p to 65p	Northern Devs	1p to 11p
Rothchild	7p to 25p	Prov Clothing	7p to 35p
St Helens Sees	1p to 24p	Wms Hudson	4p to 30p
Sturla, G.	1p to 8p	Western Mining	5p to 55p
Yule Catto	21p to 28p		

Equities traded quietly. Securities were un-sentimental at the close. Sterling dropped 45 points to \$2.3765. The effective devaluation rate was 17 per cent. Gold was unchanged at \$154.50. SDR—was 1.26371 on Tuesday while the SDR—was 1.505327. Commodities: The London daily sugar price was lifted £10 to £300 a long ton—a new record level. In metals, copper gained £10.50 to £1.50; lead, £0.50; zinc, £7.50. Coffee prices were sharply up from the near positions at new 1974 lows. December cocoa was up £18.75. Reuters index was 11.1 higher at 1,263.2.

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	1.665	1.62
Austria Sch	44.50	42.50
Belgium Fr	95.25	92.50
Canada C\$	1.33	1.31
Denmark Kr	14.45	14.05
Finland Mk	9.00	8.75
France Fr	11.40	11.10
Germany DM	6.25	6.05
Greece Dr	75.00	70.00
Hongkong \$	12.25	11.90
Italy Lr	1620.00	1570.00
Japan Yn	745.00	720.00
Netherlands Gld	16.40	16.20
Norway Kr	13.10	12.75
Portugal Esc	62.25	58.75
S Africa Rd	1.91	1.85
Spain Pes	137.50	133.50
Sweden Kr	10.60	10.30
Switzerland Fr	7.20	6.95
US \$	2.425	2.375
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.00	35.00

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied by Reuters. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

CELESTION INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Mr. D. D. Prenz (Chairman) reports on the year ended 31st March, 1974.

* **TURNOVER INCREASE**
From £5,424,000 to £6,234,600.
Exports increased from £735,300 to £1,176,900.

* **PRE-TAX PROFIT INCREASE**
From £480,349 to £532,560.

* **DIVIDEND INCREASE**
From 9.45% to 9.9225% (Gross)
Maximum allowed.

* **FINANCIAL STRENGTH**
Shareholders' funds have increased by more than £1 million over the last 5 years.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary at
130 Mount Street, London, W1Y 5HA.
Telephone: 01-499 5641

Machine tool makers plan big export drive

By Edward Townsend

Britain's machine tool makers, enjoying a 64 per cent boom in export orders, are planning a big attack on world markets next year.

The Machine Tool Trades Association said yesterday that its record promotional plans for 1975 included inward missions of buyers from countries such as Spain, France, the United States, Indonesia, Japan and Italy, and outward market appraisal missions to Poland, Romania and Brazil.

British companies will be participating in exhibitions in Los Angeles, Shanghai, Detroit, Christchurch and Johannesburg.

The MTTA also has great hopes for the first Euro-World exhibition in Paris next June which has already attracted more than 65 British machine tool companies representing 70 per cent of the industry's turnover.

The MTTA said that the value of the United Kingdom industry's orders on hand was £210m of which £100m was from overseas. This compares with £123m including £61m of export orders as at the end of 1973.

Faced with continuing uncertainty on the home market, next year's plans indicate that manufacturers are determined to maintain the present high level of foreign orders.

Mr Howard Barrett, the MTTA chief executive, referring to the encouraging results of sales promotions said that participation in missions and exhibitions in Japan in the last two years had boosted sales for United Kingdom companies from £269,000 in the first four months of 1973 to £1,036,000 in the same period of this year.

Increased export markets should help the industry to counter the effects of the cyclical nature of the domestic machine tool business, an aspect being studied by the industry's Little Neddly which is to publish its findings soon.

Kalle Infotec launches fast copy transmitter

By Kenneth Owen

A new type of facsimile transmission device which operates six times faster than previously available models has been launched by Kalle Infotec, the Hoechst subsidiary.

Announcing this yesterday, Mr Norman Mischler, chairman of Kalle Infotec, said that orders for the new machines had been received from Lloyds Bank International, from N. M. Rothschild and Sons.

Known as the Infotec 6000, the new device can transmit a page of written information from one point to another using a telephone connexion in about 40 seconds. Previously, the process took about four minutes.

Developed in the United States, the Infotec 6000 is being made in Japan by Ricoh and is being marketed in Europe by Kalle Infotec.

Mr Mischler said that, by 1977, the company planned to capture at least 10 per cent of the United Kingdom market for plain-paper copiers; 25 per cent of the word-processor market; and 33 per cent of the facsimile transmitter/receiver market. This amounted to an estimated £20m turnover in 1977.

\$800m Mobil bid for Marcor

By Kenneth Owen

New York, Aug. 7.—In what could be the most expensive American corporate takeover, Mobil Oil Corporation plans to pay more than \$800m (£333m) to acquire control of Marcor Incorporated. Mobil, America's second largest oil company, said that under its previously proposed takeover of Marcor, it will make a cash tender offer for part of Marcor's common shares at \$35 a share and series "A" preferred at \$70 a share.

Marcor common closed yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$24.25 a share, down 12½ cents.—AP-Dow Jones.

Industrial films

Whiling away the leisure hours

With holidays around it seems appropriate to look at a handful of recent films with pastime associations. They cover a range from fishing and motor racing, through gardening and cooking, to the subjects of industrial films are even more varied than their sponsors.

Business appointments

Mr John R. Christie, an assistant Under Secretary of State for the Procurement Executive, Ministry of Defence, has become deputy master of the Royal Mint.

Mr David Cochran has been promoted to executive vice-president of Chloride Group. Mr John Ray becomes managing director of Chloride's European operations.

Mr James Gilchrist is made managing director of Chloride's North American operations and Mr Hugh Gregson becomes managing director of Chloride's overseas operations.

Mr William de Kleuver has joined the executive board of Philips Electrical as technical director.

Mr R. T. Hunt has been appointed by Thomson Regional Newspapers as an assistant managing director with the Scotsman Publications.

Mr E. W. Cheadle, who has recently retired from board of The Thomson Organisation, and Mr Alastair Dunnott, the chairman of Thomson Scottish Petroleum, both of whom are founder members of the board of Thomson Regional Newspapers, have resigned their directorships.

Mr Kenneth J. Peters, managing director of Aberdeen Journals, a director of Thomson Scottish Publications, has been appointed to the Thomson Regional Newspapers board.

Mr Peter J. Lawrence, group financial controller, has been made company secretary to Thomson Regional Newspapers.

Mr J. R. Leach has been appointed group insurance and pensions officer.

Mr Richard Seaman has been appointed financial director of Sterling Health Products.

Mr J. R. Munnery, director of the Douayre Experimental Re-

New Royal Mint deputy master

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Justified outcry over house holders' rate

more than six months are now subject to penal surcharges, increasing in severity for longer periods. Very few of such properties can be regarded as Cent Points.

It is questionable whether any public interest is served by requiring owner-occupiers to let commercial and factory premises where they have ceased to use them for their own purposes. In such cases it would seem that the most reasonable and normal action would, particularly in the case of factories, be either to sell or to demolish them.

It is by no means unusual for such properties to stand vacant for periods longer than six months. Even if this rating surcharge on unused offices and industrial and commercial properties has to be accepted it is quite unreasonable, and I am sure never intended to be applied to industrial premises.

In considering the question of finance for local government, my association feels most strongly that industry and commerce is contributing

so much in so many ways, financially, to the well-being of the community, as well as to the individual, that it does not deserve to be singled out for adverse treatment.

The rating system has been amended from time to time and can claim to have served the community and the government well. It has been further reformed as the result of the deliberations of inquiry proposed by the Government.

It is hoped that that inquiry will bear in mind that the essential elements of the form of taxation is that only should it be fairly and equitably borne by all sections of the community, but also should manifestly be seen to be.

Yours faithfully,
D. K. ROLLITT,
Chairman, The Machinery Users' Association, Rectory House, 7 Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4, August 7.

Revenue for Half-Year
Revenue after expenses but before tax for the six months ended 30th June, 1974, amounted to £128,014 against £99,468 for the same period of 1973 and taxation for the half-year was £48,859 against £37,947.

Interim Dividend
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Restructuring scheme may repair professional engineers' rift

By Derek Harris

The gentlemanly battle between two factions of Britain's 500,000 professional engineers—on one hand the chartered, federated under the Council of Engineering Institutions, and on the other the non-chartered—has taken a new turn last night.

The three most senior chartered bodies, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and the Institution of Electrical Engineers, put out a discussion paper that aims at a restructuring of more than 40 organizations representing professional engineers, both chartered and unchartered.

It also highlights what they describe as the CEI's "slow progress with setting up common standards of qualification. The paper adds: "The CEI has been far less successful in representing the profession to Government and the public, and it shows little sign at present of being able to overcome the factors which have inhibited its success in this area, although this is one of the most important functions for which the CEI was created."

This follows the battle between the CEI and some of the

Italy arranges loan of £250m from IMF

Washington, Aug. 7.—Italy has completed arrangements to borrow the equivalent of \$600m (£250m) in various currencies from the International Monetary Fund.

IMF officials were not making any announcement today, but other sources said that the arrangements were completed last week.

It is understood that Italy is drawing credits from the IMF in the full amount of its net creditor position, plus its first "credit tranche" against a \$1,200m standby loan announced in April.

Meanwhile, sources in Brussels said Italy borrowed \$350m (£142m) from the IMF last week to settle the whole of its remaining debt to the Belgian National Bank for a loan support given during the various currency fluctuations in February last year.

According to the sources the transaction showed on the National Bank's latest weekly balance-sheet in a rise to 25,847m francs from 22,337m francs in the bank's IMF holding.

The balance-sheet also showed a fall of 2,609m francs in foreign currency holdings, a 2,894m franc rise in the bank's credit position with the European Monetary Cooperation Fund and a small rise in its holdings of special drawing rights.

AP-Dow Jones and Reuters.

S Korea frees £204m in move to boost economy

Seoul, August 7.—The South Korean Government will gradually release 50,000m won (£104m) in expenditures, frozen under a Presidential emergency economic decree of January 14, according to Mr Tae Wan-Su, the economics planning minister.

Mr Tae told a news conference that the measure is part of government efforts to boost economic activities for the latter half of the year.

President Park Chung-Hee said in January that the decree was to tide over Korea's economic difficulties through the "current global economic crisis" in part caused by the shortage of raw materials.

Despite an expected setback in industrial production in the second half, the nation is expected to attain easily its export goal of \$4,500m, Mr Tae said.

The nation's economy is certain to attain an annual growth rate of 8 per cent this year as originally planned, he predicted, but prospects are dim for stabilizing commodity prices.

AP-Dow Jones.

Israel facing £18m loss over bank collapse

Jerusalem, Aug. 7.—The Bank of Israel might lose up to £180m (£18m) as a result of the collapse of the Israel-Bank, parliament's finance committee was told today.

Mr Moshe Zabar, director of the Bank of Israel, told the committee that losses would depend on how well it could liquidate the loan collateral in the defunct bank, Radio Israel reported.

A Canadian group and a West European consortium were rumored to be negotiating to buy the bank. Mr Zabar was said to have told the committee that an obstacle to outside investors was the bank's claim that it could not make good any loans to companies connected with its principal owners, the Zabar family, who are British.

A Tel Aviv court yesterday extended the detention of Yehoshua Ben-Tsio, the bank's former manager, for another nine days.

Chemicals output figures show 4 pc rise

By Peter Hill

Britain's chemical industry achieved a 4 per cent increase in output between the final quarter of last year and the first three months of this year when the three-day week was in operation.

This is revealed by Government figures published today. Over the period there were sharp increases in the output of general chemicals and pharmaceuticals, although sales of synthetic resins and dyestuffs fell.

According to the weekly Government journal, *Trade and Industry*, the situation may have been underestimated since some of the sales recorded may have been supplied from stocks, while the figures may also have been influenced by price controls.

But the journal stated: "Even allowing for the possibility of these factors, however, it is clear that the chemicals industry coped well with the difficulties posed by the recent emergency and that output remained at a high level."

The industry has been particularly critical of the activities of the Price Commission in holding down prices at well below prevailing world levels and the journal said that between 1972 and last year, the home market price index rose by 4.6 per cent compared to a rise for manufacturers of 7.3 per cent.

With the pressure of higher oil prices, the price of chemicals rose by 9.7 per cent between the last quarter of 1973 and the first three months of this year, which will be reflected in the price index for organic chemicals increased by almost 35 per cent.

Australia eases foreign investment curbs

Canberra, August 7.—The Australian Government, faced with sharply declining capital inflow, eased some monetary restrictions on foreign investment today.

Mr Frank Crean, Federal Treasurer, said the variable deposit requirement relating to overseas borrowing was being reduced to 5 per cent from 25 per cent.

The reduction will affect loan agreements or drawings under stand-bys that receive exchange control approval after tomorrow.

The Labour Government had required 25 per cent of Foreign borrowings with a maturity of more than two years to be lodged with the reserve bank at no interest. The rate was reduced from 33½ per cent last month.

Mr Crean said the 25 per cent requirement had the effect of increasing the cost of overseas borrowing by one third.

Letters to the Editor

Correct interpretation of CBI viewpoint

From Mr W. B. Whitworth

Sir, There could be another interpretation of the "Industrial Gloom" so widely publicised in the press on August 2. I verified that same day with the CBI Press Office that the newspapers had correctly represented the CBI's official view.

Shocked by the negative leadership of such publicity, I prepared answers to the CBI questionnaire in respect of my own company, in order to discuss the matter at a "management information meeting" which we held monthly and which fell due on August 2.

Having reviewed our group situation after six months, we studied in some detail our own affairs, noting especially the "gloomy" downturn in demand in one area and also the buoyant cost reduction programme we have in hand.

At the end of our meeting I turned to the public view of industry and compared my answers to the CBI with the deep black headlines. My first reaction was "Yes, I am less optimistic than I was in April, 1974."

There were 25 of us at the meeting, and we were unanimous that such an answer did not mean we were in any way

Saint in Inquisition clothing

From Mr S. C. Selwyn

Sir, I am far from being among the many admirers of the Inland Revenue service. On the contrary, I regard it as having much in common with the Spanish Inquisition wherein, as is well known, acts of high tyranny were often performed by the gravest and most serious men of great probity and undoubted purity of intention.

Nevertheless, I am right in assuming that a very efficient operation is being quietly carried out in connexion with the repayment of Post-War Cedit.

As the War Department was my only employer during the relevant period, my own claim may have been comparatively simple, except for a total loss of documents on my part. My wife's documentation was, naturally, in better order but complete, and her war-work took her to many places in many parts of the kingdom.

After a positively scholarly

Failure to end dividend controls

From Mr J. P. K. Tillett

Sir, One of the most disappointing features of the recent mini-budget, which has not received the adverse comment it deserves, was the failure to remove dividend controls completely, rather than just relax the rules a little.

The justification in economic terms for controlling dividends always did rest on very shaky ground. Dividends are a distribution of profits, not a cost and hence cannot be said to be a contribution to cost-push inflation. Most dividend income is saved and hence the contribution of dividend payments to demand inflation is negligible.

It may have been possible to justify dividend control in political terms while wage controls were in operation (in that to control one form of income and not another would understandably have been felt

Justified outcry over house holders' rate

From Mr D. K. Rollitt

Sir, I think the point should be made that the current and, in my opinion, fully justified outcry over rates is about rates paid by householders; further, that it is not so much the increases in rateable values from April 1, 1973, to which objection is made as the increases in rate poundages.

These reflect the inflationary spiral of costs and the additional costs brought about by the reorganization of local government, both of which have particularly affected the rate poundages for 1974-75.

The Government has acknowledged that householders have a case and the mini-Budget promised easing of domestic rates for this year.

As chairman of The Machinery Users' Association, which has a long history in the field of rating generally and first-hand experience of dealing with the rating problems and assessments of factories, both large and small, make a plea for manufacture, trade and commerce.

Rates on my members' properties are a direct cost, entering into the price of a product or service. Non-domestic properties are charged at the full rate poundage, whereas the domestic ratepayer does have the benefit of a lower rate poundage through the domestic element of the rate support grant. For 1974-75 this amounts to 13p in the £.

As I have already stated, the additional relief just announced by the Chancellor refers to domestic properties only. Admittedly rates can be charged against profits, when they are made, but this allowance goes only part way towards meeting the burden.

The amounts contributed by industrial and commercial ratepayers towards the cost of the services provided by local government are substantial. Official sources estimate that the total of rates collected for 1973-74 was £2,614m.

Just over 38 per cent of the present rateable values relate to industrial and commercial properties, so that broadly over one third of this large amount came from these sources. Industry and commerce are presently subjected to the same pressures as are domestic ratepayers, and rates seen in relation to profit margins can be a very significant item.

Moreover, not only commercial properties but also factories which are empty for

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Some comfort in GA's underwriting trend



Mr. A. Gourvitch, chairman of Phoenix Timber, slumps in home demand.

As we move into the autumn months, the underwriting trend for the insurance companies, as far as the underwriting situation is concerned, is becoming clearer.

To the extent that the underwriting trend for the insurance companies, as far as the underwriting situation is concerned, is becoming clearer, the underwriting trend for the insurance companies, as far as the underwriting situation is concerned, is becoming clearer.

Phoenix Timber
Stock losses
looming

The £331,000 which Phoenix Timber has written off stocks or provided against forward purchase contracts tells all as far as the changed picture in timber importation is concerned.

While shipper's prices are still reflecting the record levels reached last year, domestic demand for softwoods from the construction industry and for hardwoods in furniture have slumped.

Phoenix buys most of its timber at the end of March but the 1973/74 stock loss provision was made only one month ago and in that sense is at least realistic in the light of prevailing selling prices.

Although timber shares have fallen sharply since the stock boom, they have still fallen fairly sharply of late. Thus the historic P/E ratio of just under 24 for Phoenix at 70p is not untypical of the sector.

The Phoenix yield of 6.7 per cent is hardly exciting but there was a net asset value of 158p a share at the previous year-end and there is the possibility that the Austin-Hall Group, which took over the Jessel stake in Phoenix and now has 25.4 per cent of the equity, may be tempted to go for a bid.

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73)*
Capitalization £22m
Sales £30.9m (£14.3m)
Pre-tax profits £2.3m (£1.1m)
Earnings per share 32.3p (22.4p)
Dividend gross 4.68p (3.35p) * nine months

Cawoods Holdings

Waiting for the financing details

Cawoods Holdings can boast a rather more solid record than

some other companies on the periphery of North Sea exploration, but there remains an element of risk in a P/E ratio and yield of 7.7 and 7.1 per cent respectively with the shares at 111p.

At present the group has an interest in 15 licensed blocks in the North Sea through its membership of two consortia headed by Ranger Oil and Total Oil Marine. It has had a notable find in the Ninian Field through a 3.75 per cent interest in block 3/8 and claims of its other interests are reckoned to have good prospects.

What cannot be ignored, however, is that Cawood's share of the development costs for the Ninian Field are estimated at £5m excluding interest charges, a sizable sum in relation to the equity base. Financing arrangements are under consideration. Until it is clear how much of the equity the group can hope to retain in the ultimate income, the rating is inevitably taking something on trust.

That does not mean, of course, that the shares cannot look forward to further excitement if there are more successes in exploration. In the meantime the group is no longer so dependent on its traditional fuel distribution business which accounted for only 48.5 per cent of profits last year, and in the current year first quarter profits are ahead of the comparable period. As North Sea investment goes, this ranks one of the more respectable counters.

Accounts: 1973-74 (1972-73)*
Capitalization £12.2m
Net assets £8.33m (£7.68m)
Net cash £0.59m (£0.63m)*
Pre-tax profit £3.41m (£3.01m)
Earnings per share 14.4p (13.5p) * net borrowings

Corah

Rationalization

works through

An unusually lengthy and optimistic interim report from Corah must please its fans. Pre-tax profits are up by 43 per cent, and the group does not appear to be in the slightest perturbed about growth prospects for the rest of the year, which must make it the odd man out in the textile sector at the moment.

A good half of the interim improvement, though, must have come from rationalization, given a rise in turnover of just 71 per cent for the period. And it would be interesting to know how other groups accounted for extra costs incurred during the three-day week, which Corah estimates at £212,000 and has included as an exceptional item.

Corah has been forecasting a levelling out of profitability between the two halves of the year for quite some time now. What that appears to mean, in context of buoyant order books, is that pre-tax profits in the second half will top last year's £1.4m, but by a smaller margin than the interim improvement.

So market estimates are of £2.4m pre-tax for the year, an increase of around a fifth, suggesting a prospective P/E ratio of just over 6 for the shares at 331p, up 11p yesterday. Additionally, the group's new manufacturing capacity in Canada, designed to back up Marks & Spencer's operations there, can be expected to go into profit in 1975. The shares look interesting at current levels.

Interim: Corah 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £7m
Sales £11.1m (£10.3m)
Pre-tax profits £0.84m (£0.593m)
Dividend gross 1.4p (1.25p)

Business Diary: Sir Denys regrets...



Sir Charles, Ian Lowson, Cosgrave: less light than heat

There were seats for only 30 or so people in the small boardroom but long before the board meeting had started, there were many more shareholders and reporters crowding the doorway and the landing behind.

Sir Charles Johnston, Australian Estates' chairman of 24 hours' standing, began by remarking: "I see there is a quorum... which is the understatement of the year."

This opening salvo over, the meeting went quickly downhill. It ought to have been an occasion for rejoicing, with Sir Denys graciously accepting the tributes of his shareholders, for the business of the day was to report a record profit of £7.2m, compared with £3.4m for the year before, together with news from Australia of encouraging prospects for the company's sugar, sheep and cattle interests.

Sir Charles said that he was fully conscious of his inade-

quacies as chairman, although as High Commissioner in Australia between 1965 and 1971, when he joined the board, he had known the group's operations well.

"Whatever Sir Denys has done," he went on, "in Australia he has done an excellent job in the 25 years of his chairmanship."

It was, however, left to Sir Charles to handle the angry questioning, which was far less concerned with the record profit than with the report of the auditors, Touche Ross and Co.

This said that an independent valuation of the sale in the previous year of investments in Angus Milling (Holdings) Limited and South Winnipeg Limited, had "given rise to the receipt of an additional £40,048 to the company."

These were the sales, to companies with which Australian Estates directors were associated (Sir Denys having been chairman of South Winnipeg), which led to the group being the subject of a separate and current Department of Trade inquiry.

Norman Cosgrave, who later described himself as an investor, representing "quite a lot" of shareholders, angrily asked just who had made this "independent valuation" and whether all the directors had approved of the terms under which the Angus and South Winnipeg shares were sold.

Sir Charles at first said that these matters were not the subject of a D of T inquiry. Cosgrave, who appeared as unsure of his facts as Sir Charles, momentarily accepted this with ill grace until, prompted by an adviser, he snapped that the matter was not sub judice.

There followed a quick consultation with Australian's solicitors, Freshfields, whereupon it was confirmed that the matters were indeed not sub judice but that Sir Charles nevertheless wished to be excused from discussing matters still under inquiry.

Cosgrave rather lamely let this go, but Sir Charles quickly found himself in fresh mire when another shareholder asked whether he was aware that Rupert Murdoch, the chairman of News International, had built up a substantial stake in Australian and whether his intentions were known?

Sir Charles affirmed that Murdoch's stake was in non-

voting shares, a view quickly modified after another consultation. Murdoch, it seems, now has about 20 per cent of the non-voting ordinary shares and about 2 per cent of the ordinary shares, although his intentions remain unknown.

In the report and accounts, the director and secretary, Ewan Tulloch, records that in April this year, two months after the announcement of the D of T inquiry into Australian Estates, the £40,048 had been paid to the company in respect of the sale of the Angus Milling stake, originally dealt with as realizing £9,156.

As for South Winnipeg, Tulloch says, the independent valuer had said that if special or particular circumstances in the sale so required, a fair and reasonable price for the shares would have been higher, possibly by £56,000.

In the event, the matter was left to the board to decide, the independent valuer being unable to decide whether these special circumstances obtained. The board accordingly considered that no additional value reflecting sale of control should be imputed to Australian as vendor, and that no adjustment need therefore be made to the sale price.

In conclusion, a shareholder with fond memories of a visit to a sheep station in the 1960s, proposed a vote of thanks to the Australian staff. Things have gone on since then," he said, "and this company has grown in stature."

Tim Congdon examines one form of inflation proofing

The unresolved questions which surround indexation

HYPOTHETICAL INDEX BOND

£1,000 five-year bond issued in 1968 at a real rate of 3 per cent.

Year	UK consumer index (1958=100)	Price level percentage change	Payments each year Method 1 Interest	Method 2
1968	100		£	£
1969	105.2	5.2	82	31.56
1970	112.0	6.5	86	33.60
1971	122.6	9.5	126	36.78
1972	131.0	6.8	98	39.60
1973	142.0	8.4	114	42.60

Source: Monetary Correction by Milton Friedman, Institute of Economic Affairs 1974, p. 25.

serious for hire purchase agreements, several types of labour contract (eg subcontracting work where the period of employment is between six months and a year) and most orders for capital equipment and consumer durables.

The second question is: what measure of inflation should be chosen? This issue also tends to be neglected because of a widespread and understandable belief that it is a matter of indifference which measure is selected.

The three main candidates are the index of retail prices, the index of wholesale prices and the gross domestic product deflator. The fact is, though, that these three have, in the past, tended to rise at different rates and their accelerations and decelerations have not been synchronized.

Wholesale prices usually rise more slowly than retail prices. Between 1970 and 1973, for example, retail prices went up by 28 per cent, while wholesale prices increased by 23.2 per cent.

The reason for this is that services have a high weighting in the retail price index and little weighting in wholesale prices. As wages rise they push up the price of services more than the price of most finished

goods, because services tend to be more labour-intensive. There is, then, a certain lack of clarity in the proposal for indexation. This frustrates evaluation because it is difficult to approve or criticize the idea unless its meaning is precise.

The validity of the case for indexation to some extent depends on how extensive it would prove to be and on the technical details.

Most of the discussion has been framed in very general terms. The main argument in favour is the reduction in uncertainty. The parties to long-term contracts would no longer need to be concerned about the inflationary environment and could concentrate on those aspects about which they are best informed.

Lenders would no longer have to worry about the erosion of the real value of their assets and could spend most of their time on judging risks and real yields—which is their true function.

The owners of Government securities would be obtaining a genuine return on their investment and would not have to watch every major wage settlement with growing trepidation and alarm.

One consequence of the more

certain framework of long-term contracts would be that inflation's unpredictable and occasionally adverse impact on the distribution of income and wealth would be moderated. In particular, the Government would no longer be able to borrow money from the poorer members of the saving public at a negative real rate of interest. The disadvantage of indexation is that it builds inflation into the economic system. As people adjust for inflation they are raising the nominal value of certain assets and this means that payments also have to be higher in money terms. This aggravates inflation further.

Milton Friedman, perhaps the most distinguished proponent of indexation, has recently written a pamphlet for the Institute of Economic Affairs on *Monetary Correction* in which he denies this effect. "An escalator (or adjustment for inflation) goes into effect only as a result of a previous price increase." It does not, he feels, influence future inflation.

The objection to this argument is that there are two types of contract in the economy Mr Friedman is envisaging—the indexed and the non-indexed. It is difficult to believe that an automatic adjustment for the indexed contracts will not cause some spillover on to the non-indexed—and this is where the worrying inflationary effect comes.

There are three further drawbacks to indexation. It is a tremendous administrative nuisance. It would cause devastation in existing fixed interest markets and dislocate mortgages and life insurance policies, a much more important consideration in sophisticated economies like the British and American than in fairly simple ones like the Brazilian. Finally, it would reduce the autonomy of monetary policy, which would have to be non-restrictive if indexation was not to be troublesome.

Carrying European science into space

A new phase in European space activity began earlier this summer, with the award of a £95m contract by the European Space Research Organization to an international consortium led by VFW-Fokker/ERNO of West Germany.

The contract is to develop and build a manned orbital laboratory known as Spacelab, which will do its orbiting aboard a United States space shuttle vehicle beginning in 1980.

The space shuttle itself will be about the size of a RAC One-Eleven jet transport. It will be boosted into orbit by launching rockets, but will return to earth to land as a conventional aircraft.

While in orbit, the shuttle will open its 60ft long cargo bay doors on top of the fuselage to expose the Spacelab for its operational mission. Typically, the laboratory might consist of a pressurized module in which scientists and engineers can work, plus a number of unpressurized mounting platforms or pallets for automated experiments.

Both the main shuttle vehicle and the cargo-bay laboratory will be reusable. The Spacelab will carry a crew of four, and is being designed for a life of 50 orbital flights, each lasting a week to a month, or a nominal life of 10 years.

Grafting the European participation on to the American space programme has been a long international political struggle—with the individual European countries struggling among themselves most of the time.

But, on September 24 last year, a memorandum of understanding was signed in Washington between the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the European Space Research Organization (whose demise

and rebirth as the European Space Agency continues to be fairly imminent).

This memorandum, backed by intergovernmental agreements, gives ESRO responsibility for designing, developing, building and delivering to the United States the first Spacelab and associated equipment; ensuring the supply of further Spacelabs and components; and providing engineering support.

Spacelab is in effect one item—the most expensive item on the menu of projects from which the European countries can choose the meal of their choice. In a triple package which emerged last year, the French chose a launcher, the Ariane rocket, as their main course, while Britain found the Marots marine communications satellite to her taste and West Germany was greedy for Spacelab.

Thus Germany has shouldered the largest single share of the Spacelab cost. Just how large emerged recently in a lecture to the Royal Aeronautical Society in London by Dr D. J. Shapland, of ESRO headquarters, Paris.

Germany is paying no less than 54.1 per cent of the Spacelab bill, Dr Shapland disclosed, compared with 18 per cent from Italy, 10 per cent from France and only 6.3 per cent from the United Kingdom. Other participating countries are Belgium (4.2 per cent), Spain (2.8), the Netherlands (2.1), Denmark (1.5) and Switzerland (1.0).

In return for these contributions, the Spacelab business is going, in appropriate proportions, to IBM and Sabca in Belgium; Kongsberg in Denmark; Matra and Thomson-CSF in France; VFW-Fokker/ERNO, Dornier, AEG and SEL in Germany; Aeritalia, Caproni and Microtecnica in Italy; Fokker in the Netherlands; INTA and SENER in Spain; CIR in Switzerland; and Hawker Siddeley Dynamics in Britain.

Hawker Siddeley's share of the work is worth about £5m. It covers the design and construction of the Spacelab pallets, each of which must be able to carry three tons, the expected weight of a large astronomical telescope. This work is being managed by the space division of HSD at Stevenage, Hertfordshire.

"The first Spacelab flight is being jointly planned by ESRO and NASA and will include European and United States experiments", Dr Shapland told the Royal Aeronautical Society, "and it is contemplated that a European will be included in the flight crew."

"Thereafter it appears likely that NASA will operate a small fleet of Spacelabs, perhaps about half a dozen in number. Although the first flight unit

is provided free of charge, subsequent units will be procured in Europe.

"In fact, NASA has already given ESRO a firm order for a second Spacelab flight unit. Although no firm plans have been established, it may well be speculated that, apart from its cooperative flights with NASA, may acquire and utilize a Spacelab of its own."

Kenneth Owen

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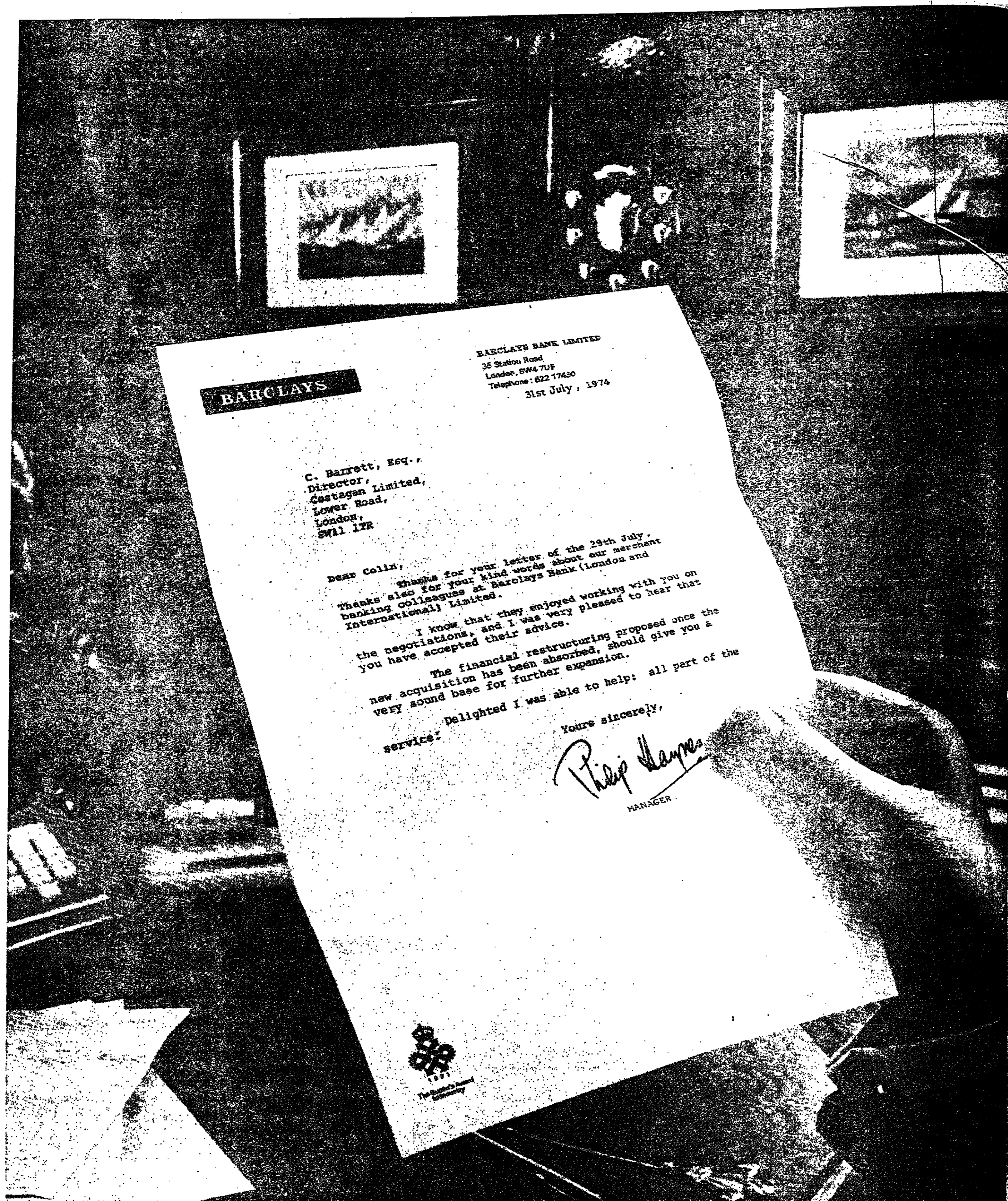
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Caution ahead of UDT and Shell

Gilt were steady until the close, when rumours that the Kuwait government will in future ask for oil payments in dollars rather than sterling unsettled the market. Selling developed and clipped 1 to 1 point off "shorts" and 1 point off "longs".

trust has appreciated 4.6 per cent, against falls of 7.9 per cent in Hang Seng and 7.1 per cent in

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Women's Appointments also on page 25

SECRETARIAL

CITY BASED INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

P.A./SECRETARY
£2,000 p.a. PLUS COMMISSION

If you want a job combining a high degree of personal involvement and stimulus with a solid basic salary and scope to earn much more through initiative and application, this could be your niche. Some secretarial skills are necessary but less important than personality, quick understanding and the ability to communicate. Age is not critical and there is scope for advancement in an informal and enthusiastic environment.

Please telephone Mrs Willis 01-283 5773.

ALANGATE AGENCY

AUDIO SECRETARY £2,500
for Merchant Bank, W.I. to work with Chairman's Secretary. General legal experience necessary.

AUDIO SECRETARY £2,500
Excellent opportunity for hardworking Sec. in small company of Solicitors. All round legal experience essential.

SECRETARY/BOOKKEEPER £2,000+
Responsible woman to undertake various duties in connection with the running of Film Production company.

SECRETARY/ADMIN. ASSISTANT £2,100+
To work for Consulting Engineers, W.I. 50% administration work. Ring Kate Neale on 405 7201, open until 6 p.m.

SECRETARY/P.A.

FOR SENIOR PARTNER

Capable Secretary/Personal Assistant with initiative to work in very pleasant solicitors offices in the City. Interesting work involving both professional matters and business interests. Good salary, a week's holiday, half yearly bonus, L.V.s.

Please telephone Sue Findlay, 01-623 3144.

P/A SECRETARY TO FINANCE OFFICER.

NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS. Interesting position—varied work. Shorthand and typing necessary. Good salary, a week's holiday, half yearly bonus, L.V.s.

SECRETARY

required for small internal office. In addition to the above, the successful candidate will be responsible for a variety of duties in connection with the running of the office. Salary £1,750 to £2,250 p.a. Telephone 930 4116

WE NEED HELP!

We are a young expanding marketing company situated in Weymouth St. We require an enthusiastic Secretary/P.A. to become part of our team. Salary around £2,350. Please phone. BENAR SALES AND MARKETING SERVICES LTD. 01-439 2982.

TALENTED TEMPS

We appreciate and enjoy better people with better ideas in the City. Top rates for the right person. If you are not just a good temp but a good person, we want you. Call today at 163 New Bond Street, 491 7253

IT'S FUN TO BE A KELLY GIRL

We have Secretaries, Copy and Audio Tapes, Good rates, interesting assignments. What more can you get? Call today at 163 New Bond Street, 491 7253

LOCAL? Young dynamic Managing Director

with high office in Weymouth St. We require an enthusiastic Secretary/P.A. to become part of our team. Salary around £2,350. Please phone. BENAR SALES AND MARKETING SERVICES LTD. 01-439 2982.

TEMPORARY SECRETARY / Girl

needed for small internal office. In addition to the above, the successful candidate will be responsible for a variety of duties in connection with the running of the office. Salary £1,750 to £2,250 p.a. Telephone 930 4116

ARCHITECTS require Secretary for their South Kensington Office

Small, friendly office working on a variety of projects. Salary £1,750 to £2,250 p.a. Telephone 930 4116

PUBLISHERS need secretary/receptionist

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INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

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MSL ADVERTISING SERVICES LIMITED

17 Stratton Street, London W1X 6DB.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

BILINGUAL SECRETARY

RUSSIAN/ENGLISH

Circa £2,500 p.a.

Kellog International, world wide designers and consultants to the petrochemical industry, require a Russian/English bilingual secretary to join them at their offices off Baker Street.

Applicants aged 21+, should be experienced secretaries with English shorthand and typing qualifications, and be able to type in Russian. They will have perfect command of Russian and English, and some technical understanding of the engineering industry would be an advantage.

The successful candidate will be expected to give assistance in translation work and will accompany the Kellogg engineer to Russia—it is therefore essential that she is eligible to apply for Russian visas.

A salary of around £2,500 p.a. will be offered, plus London Allowance and three weeks' holiday. Please contact Mrs. Anne Barnard.

Kellog International Corporation

62/72 Chiltern Street, London W1M 2AD Telephone 01-486 4444

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND

LANGUAGE SECRETARIES

Secretary with good Italian for translating. £2,300 p.a. (start September) S.W.1. Part-time Secretary with French. S.W.3. Secretary, knowledge of German. from £1,900 p.a. W.1

STELLA FISHER BUREAU

110/111 Strand, W.C.2

01-836 6644

(opposite Strand Palace Hotel)

Also open Saturday morning, 10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

Executive Selection

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT

£2,100 net.

A young group of Consultants in the Executive Selection field require a Secretarial Assistant. The successful candidate will be expected to give assistance in translation work and will accompany the Kellogg engineer to Russia—it is therefore essential that she is eligible to apply for Russian visas.

Telephone Margaret Sommers for an appointment, 580 9748.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Knightsbridge headquarters. Young, dynamic, energetic. The successful candidate will be expected to give assistance in translation work and will accompany the Kellogg engineer to Russia—it is therefore essential that she is eligible to apply for Russian visas.

PUBLISHING

P.A./SECRETARY

Salary £1,750 to £2,250 p.a. Telephone 930 4116

CONFESSIONS

Plus £2,250 P.A. MORE EXCITING. As a Secretary to a Litigation Solicitor, you will be responsible for a variety of duties in connection with the running of the office. Salary £1,750 to £2,250 p.a. Telephone 930 4116

TEMPORARIES

Secretaries £1,750 to £2,100 p.a. Audio £1,750 to £2,100 p.a. Visitors and students welcome.

BELLE AGENCY

4 Marylebone High St., 925 0701 or City 405 4844

ADVERTISING

Smart girl wanted—design and display ideas. Salary £1,750 to £2,250 p.a. Telephone 930 4116

CHELSEA COLLEGE, University of London

International Banking with high office in Weymouth St. We require an enthusiastic Secretary/P.A. to become part of our team. Salary around £2,350. Please phone. BENAR SALES AND MARKETING SERVICES LTD. 01-439 2982.

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WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS SECRETARIAL

INTERNATIONAL WOOL SECRETARIAT

require

SENIOR SECRETARY c. £2,400 plus L.V.s
for its
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

This is a responsible position requiring good typing and shorthand speeds and an organizing ability. We are looking for a competent secretary, aged 30-40, who has had several years' experience with a professional firm or in the Finance Division of a large organization. We have modern, attractive offices off Pall Mall, and offer a good pension scheme and life assurance cover.

Please apply to Miss Anne Payne, International Wool Secretariat, Wool House, 6-7 Carlton Gardens, London SW1Y 5AE (tel. 01-930 7300)

SENIOR SECRETARY

National Recreation Organisation in Mayfair requires a Senior Secretary to work for the Deputy Secretary, who is responsible for Finance and Administration. The ideal person should be aged 25 plus, with good shorthand/typing speeds and telephone manner.

Salary in the region of £2,000 p.a. annum plus £1.50 per week L.V.s. Non-contributory Pension Scheme, hours 9.30-5.30.

Please apply to: Miss Susan Reid, The Caravan Club, 65 South Molton St., London W1Y 2AB. 01-930 9707 or 01-491 3761.

SECRETARY TO SUPPLY CONTROLLER

AROUND £2,100

We need a competent secretary to help set up a new department dealing with the buying of all equipment and materials required by the company.

The company offers excellent conditions of employment including a 35% hour week, 25p L.V.s, and a discount on L.V.s.

Please apply to: Miss H. Ogilvie, Carreras Rothmans Ltd., 27 Baker Street, London, W.1. Tel: 01-486 1244, ext. 276.

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Two lively, intelligent Secretaries required for an international company. The successful candidate will be expected to give assistance in translation work and will accompany the Kellogg engineer to Russia—it is therefore essential that she is eligible to apply for Russian visas.

Salary £2,000 + negotiable. PHONE ELIZABETH ROBERTS ON 499 8974 FURTHER DETAILS.

TEMPORARIES

If this week's temporary job is a disaster—don't let your temp be! We have a wide variety of fields, ranging from clerical to executive. Salary £1,750 to £2,250 p.a. Telephone 930 4116

FASHION AFTER A FASHION

A really mature, super-competent P.A. is available to work on own initiative. She is a former model and has a wide variety of experience. Salary £1,750 to £2,250 p.a. Telephone 930 4116

BILINGUAL TEMPS

to £1,800 per hour. German / English Secretaries wanted. Immediate work. Good salary. Ring Sheridan, 01-637 2424

SECRETARY 25+

required for Director of West One Company in the entertainment field. The successful candidate will be expected to give assistance in translation work and will accompany the Kellogg engineer to Russia—it is therefore essential that she is eligible to apply for Russian visas.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

With not less than 3 years' experience of shorthand and typing, elementary book-keeping, and a good knowledge of the law. Salary £1,750 to £2,250 p.a. Telephone 930 4116

CHOICE YOUR BOSS

Choose your boss. Secretaries for domestic and commercial work. Salary £1,750 to £2,250 p.a. Telephone 930 4116

CHELSEA DESIGN CONSULTANTS

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

LANCASHIRE POLYTECHNIC

Applications are invited for the residential post:

DOMESTIC BURSAR

The Domestic Bursar will be responsible to the Warden for the housekeeping and residential accommodation for 214 students (no catering). BSA or similar qualification would be an advantage.

Salary within the scale £1,416-£1,668 per annum plus appropriate threshold payment.

Accommodation is provided for which a deduction of £195 is made from annual salary.

Further particulars and application forms obtainable from the Assistant Secretary (Personnel), Lanchashire Polytechnic, Priority House, 100-102, Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2TA. Returnable within ten days of the appearance of this advertisement.

CONTACT PERSONNEL INC CANADA

Housekeepers, 25+ wanted to work for private families in all areas of Canada. Excellent salaries, excellent benefits, passport, visa, etc. 3500 D. Hink Oxford 45530 or write Mrs. Miller, 35 George St., Oxford.

CHESTER

Executive business couple required to move from Southern England to Chester. The husband is a senior manager in a large firm. The wife is a senior manager in a large firm. They are looking for a new home in Chester. Salary £1,750 to £2,250 p.a. Telephone 930 4116

COOK

required mid-October. Country house, 12 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms. The cook will be responsible for the kitchen and the dining room. Salary £1,750 to £2,250 p.a. Telephone 930 4116

SCOTLAND

Superb sailing boat on West Coast. The boat is 12 metres long and 3 metres wide. It is a 12 metre ketch. The boat is in excellent condition. Salary £1,750 to £2,250 p.a. Telephone 930 4116

TOP YORKSHIRE POST

required for the Yorkshire Post. The successful candidate will be expected to give assistance in translation work and will accompany the Kellogg engineer to Russia—it is therefore essential that she is eligible to apply for Russian visas.

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